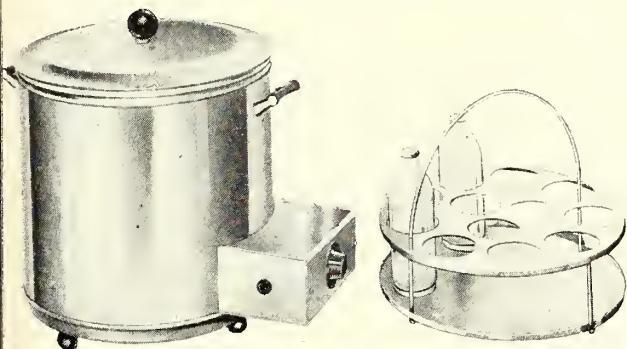


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*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland  
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 185

February 19, 1966

No. 4488

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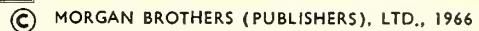
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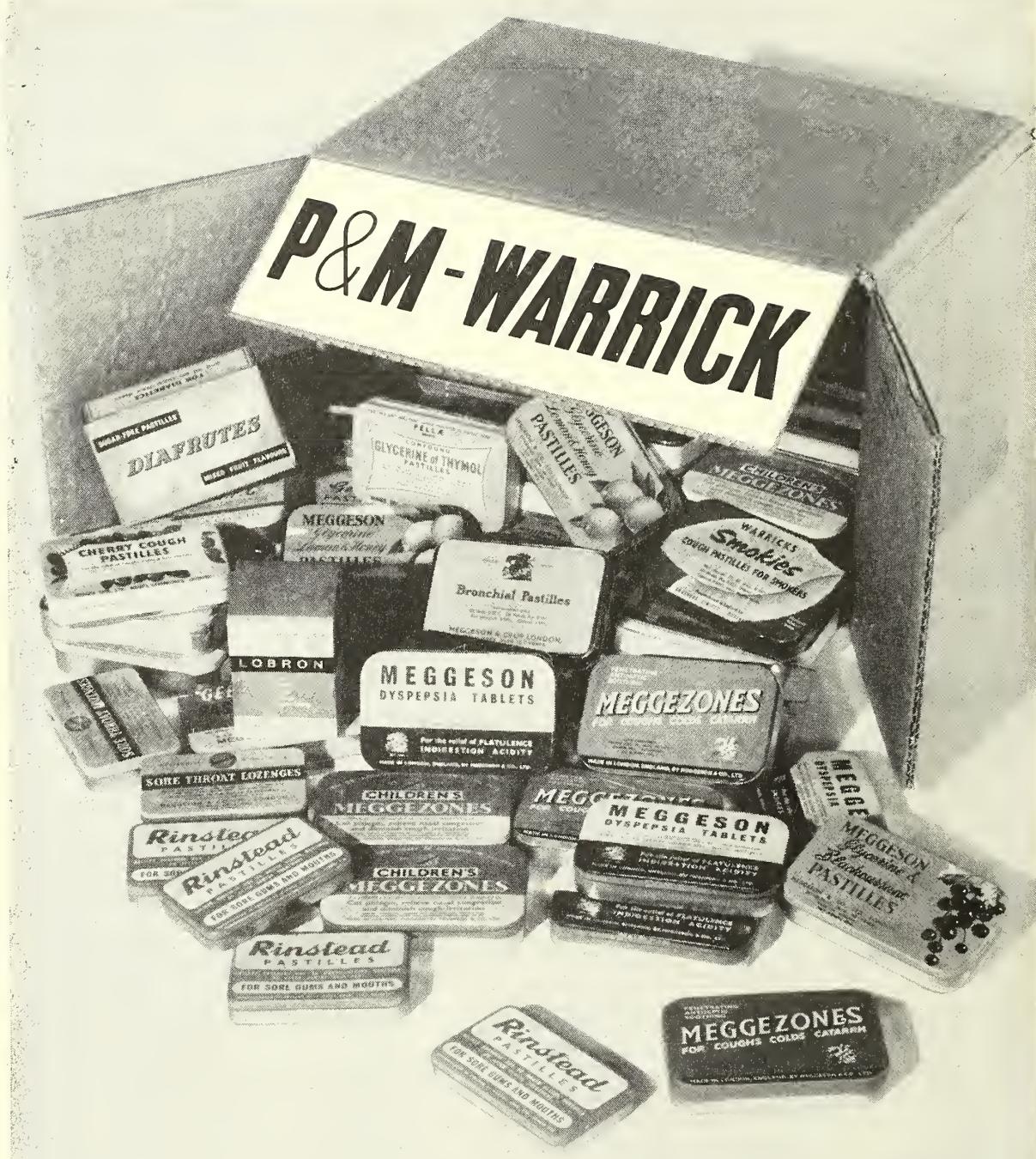


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# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 185

FEBRUARY 19, 1966

No. 4488

## N.H.S. Estimates for 1965-66

### MORE FOR PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES

ABOUT £8 millions are needed for the National Health Services according to the recently published Supplementary Estimates 1965-66 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 19s.).

	ENGLAND AND WALES		SCOTLAND	
	£	£	£	£
Cost of drugs and appliances	89,202,000	(86,068,000)	9,756,000	(9,300,000)
On-cost allowance	12,517,000	(12,072,000)	1,764,000	(2,050,000)
Dispensing and rota fees	28,480,000	(27,826,000)	2,500,000	(2,423,000)
Medical and dental practitioners	5,551,000	(5,284,000)	282,500	(282,500)
	135,750,000	(131,250,000)	14,302,000	(14,055,500)

The Pharmaceutical Services in England and Wales require an additional £4½ millions whilst those in Scotland need £247,000. The Ministry state the increases are due to increased demand and higher cost per prescription. The details are as in table (figures in parentheses are the previous provisions).

The revised Scottish estimates are reduced by £2,500 in respect of "late returns" of prescription charges from pharmacists. Other additional appropriations are as follows: Ministry of Health £71,000; Executive Councils' Service England and Wales £6,477,000; miscellaneous health and welfare services, England and Wales £876,000; N.H.S. superannuation England and Wales £1,000; hospitals, Executive Councils and miscellaneous expenditure Scotland £1,343,000; superannuation Scotland £1,000. The estimates reveal a saving of £18,000 in respect of the testing of therapeutic substances "The volume of testing was less than expected." An additional £25,000 is needed to meet the increase in demand for oral poliomyelitis vaccine "partly offset by reduction in price and demand for Salk vaccine." £16,000 more is required for National dried milk due to "demand greater than envisaged."

### Training Act, 1964

NATIONAL CHAMBER'S VIEWS

THE Board of management of the National Chamber of Trade has expressed doubts as to whether a Training Board for Distribution as envisaged under The Industrial Training Act 1964 would be the best means of achieving the desirable object of increased staff training. It is suggested there should be much more information available to those who are called upon to pay the costs of the Training Board before they are committed to an expenditure "that could be quite considerable." The Board of Management consider there is little doubt a Training Board "will materialise in due course" but take

the view that in the first instance at least it should cover only those retail trading establishments with large staffs. "Not only would this limit the possibility of wasteful expenditure but it would prevent an unwieldy structure being built on the flimsy base of inexperience."

### N.H.S. Staff Redundancy

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR PAYMENTS

THE Minister of Health (Mr. K. Robinson) has reviewed the arrangements for dealing with redundancy among staff in the National Health Service. The Ministry has issued a memorandum HM(66)9, Measures to Deal with Redundancy together with General Council Circulars Nos. 67 and 68 containing agreements of the General Whitley Council on a scheme of redundancy payments and the payments of excess travelling expenses to staff who accept another Health Service post in consequence of redundancy. The

redundancy payments are reckoned as follows

- (a) ½ week's pay for each complete year of reckonable service after attaining age forty-one years;
- (b) 1 week's pay for each complete year of reckonable service (excluding any under (a)) after attaining age twenty-two years;
- (c) ½ week's pay for each complete year of reckonable service prior to attaining age twenty-two years.

The maximum number of years that may be counted is twenty. The Ministry of Health point out that medical and dental practitioners, opticians and chemists are not regarded as employees of the Executive Councils for the purposes of redundancy payments. They are, however, subject to the Act if they are themselves employers and if they need guidance should be referred to the local office of the Ministry of Labour, where a guide to the Act can be obtained free of charge.

### Pharmaceutical Services

#### SUPPLEMENTARY PAYMENTS

THE Minister of Health, in consultation with the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee has decided that, for the year 1965, applications for the grant of an additional lump sum of remuneration will be considered in respect of any pharmacy which, (a) was included in the Council's pharmaceutical list at the end of the year and had been so for at least one month during the year, (b) was situated not less than three miles "as the crow flies" from the next nearest pharmacy; and (c) dispensed, on average, not more than 750 prescriptions a month during the year. Generally, the amount of any lump sum approved for payment in res-



OFFICIALLY OPENED: The president of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. J. C. Bloomfield), left, has just unveiled a plaque officially opening the building at Runcorn New Town, Cheshire, which houses the administrative headquarters of Vestric, Ltd. With him are Councillor G. R. Gray (chairman, Runcorn urban district council), and Messrs. S. M. Lennox (deputy-managing director, Vestric, Ltd.), F. W. Griffin (chairman) and W. A. Kinnear (managing director). Report on p. 173.

pect of the year 1965 will be related to the average number of prescriptions per month during 1965, on a scale ranging from £25 for a pharmacy which dispensed 9,000 prescriptions in the year to a maximum of £300 for a pharmacy which dispensed not more than 6,000 prescriptions in the year. Exceptionally, application may be made for a pharmacy in respect of which, although it does not satisfy one or other of the above criteria, it is thought that special circumstances exist that merit consideration being given to the grant of an additional lump sum of remuneration. The amount payable might, however, be modified in such cases, or in any other case, where unusual circumstances relating to the pharmacy or the service which was provided, were revealed. Notices are being prepared by Executive Councils inviting applications for supplementing payment. Chemists who wish to apply are being asked to complete the application form, in duplicate, and to return it to the Executive Council within two weeks.

## To Go or To Stay?

**APPEAL OVER "PROTECTED" SHOPFRONT**  
APPEALING against Epsom and Ewell Council's refusal to allow them to put in a new, modern shopfront, H. W. Herbert, Ltd., whose subsidiary Harsant & Lee, with its predecessors had traded as chemists from 127 High Street, Epsom, for more than 120 years, said that modernisation of the premises was essential. The shop's layout was hopeless for modern business, and it now



had to comply with the Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act. The company's joint managing director (Mr. Herbert Tetlaw) said there was no wish to destroy the shopfront, which the company was prepared to donate as a whole to a museum or other similar repository. The Council pointed out that the shopfront was original eighteenth-century. The property was on the list of buildings of special architectural or historical interest and was included in the national record. The Minister's decision has yet to be announced.

## "Chilli Powder"

### ADULTERATED SAMPLES FOUND

NON-PERMITTED dyes have been found in five of nine purchased samples of "chilli powder" tested by the Birmingham city analyst (Mr. A. H.

Coombes) during the third quarter of 1965. Two samples contained oil orange TX, two Sudan red G. and one brilliant croceine. In addition, the last sample contained about 12 per cent. pea flour. The tests were carried out as part of a general survey and at the request of the Association of Sea and Air Port Health Authorities. Several consignments of imported "chilli powder" had been found by port authorities to be either adulterated with pea or bean flours or coloured with non-permitted dyes.

## Consumer Council

### "HOME MEDICATION" AND ADVERTISING

COMMENTS on the survey on home medication carried out by National Opinion Polls, Ltd., for Nicholas Products, Ltd., Slough, Bucks (see *C. & D.*, January 1, p. 18) appear in the current issue of Consumer Council's magazine *Focus*. It says ". . . if they [nearly everyone] don't bother the doctor with common ailments and only 8 per cent. consult the chemist, how do they know what to buy?" "The odds are that advertisements are at the root of it all. . . . Let's hope that Aspro-Nicholas, with their new understanding of people and their ailments, can help to raise the standard in this field."

## IRISH NEWS

### THE REPUBLIC

## Representatives' Dinner

### ANNUAL EVENT IN DUBLIN

"PHARMACY'S man of the year," was the epithet applied by the president of the Irish Pharmaceutical and Medical Representatives' Association (Mr. M. F. Walsh) to the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (Mr. J. P. O'Donnell) at the annual dinner and dance of the Association held in Dublin on February 4. Mr. Walsh said that, now that the White Paper on the Health Services had been published, Mr. O'Donnell occupied a responsible position, but he had no doubt that, under Mr. O'Donnell's leadership, pharmacy would rise to the challenge. In a tribute to the Society's registrar (Mr. J. G. Coleman) Mr. Walsh said that his ability and experience were invaluable to the Society. Welcoming Mr. E. Burrell (president, Irish Pharmaceutical Association) he described him as leader of an organisation catering for nine groups in pharmacy. Of the president

of the Wholesale Drug Federation (Mr. E. Foley) he said that, while the changes proposed in the White Paper posed problems for pharmaceutical suppliers, he had no doubt that under Mr. Foley's leadership members of the Federation would be able to adapt themselves successfully to the new situation. Welcoming the president of the Irish Medical Association (Dr. Cusack) he said that medicine and pharmacy had never been more closely allied than at present. If the two professions continued to work together many of the ideals of the Minister for Health would come to fruition. Dr. A. Meade, who represented the Irish Medical Union, was, he said, no stranger to pharmaceutical functions. With those two medical organisations working together the public interest would be adequately safeguarded. Mr. Walsh also welcomed representatives of the Irish Pharmaceutical Students Association.

## Niece Takes Over

### BUT UNCLE HAD THE QUALIFICATION

A FINE of £5, with £9 9s. costs and expenses, was imposed on Mary Monaghan, Ballybay, co. Monaghan. She had been convicted at the local court on February 3 on charges of having sold a scheduled poison, not being a qualified person, and of keeping open shop without employing a qualified person. Mr. J. Gaynor, on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, said that the premises had formerly been owned by the defendant's uncle, a pharmaceutical chemist. Defendant was now carrying on a business which included the sale of proprietary medicines. She had not removed a fixture bearing the sign "dispensing department." Defendant's solicitor said the offending sign had since been removed and his client had undertaken not to sell proprietary medicines in future.

## IRISH BREVITIES

### THE REPUBLIC

A GROUP of final year pharmacy students is flying from Dublin on March 15 to make an educational tour of Germany. Their itinerary includes visits to pharmaceutical manufacturing plants and universities. Accompanying them will be Professor R. F. Timoney (dean of the College of Pharmacy, University College, Dublin), and Miss A. Esmonde of the college staff.



**STUDENT OF THE YEAR**: South African student Lalloo Bhagwan (right) was this year's winner of the P. C. Cahill Memorial prize for the "Student of the year" at the college of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. With him in the picture are Messrs. J. P. Holland, M.P.S.I. (managing director, P. C. Cahill & Co., Ltd.), J. P. O'Donnell (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) and M. Leonard, M.P.S.I. (a director of the company).

## OVERSEAS NEWS

## UNITED STATES

## To Sell Door-to-Door

REXALL Drug and Chemical Co., Los Angeles, have formed a new division to sell a line of cosmetics door-to-door. The unit, called Vanda Cosmetics Co., will begin selling "sometime this spring" according to a company's spokesman. Presumably such trading will be in direct competition with the cosmetics the company already makes for its drug store chain.

## SOUTH AFRICA

## Society Seeks Incorporation

THE Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa has instructed its legal advisers to proceed with the registration and incorporation of a company to be known as the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa, Ltd. The December 1965 issue of the *South African Pharmaceutical Journal*, reporting the development, states that the decision to form the company was taken at a meeting of the Society's executive committee in November 1965. Reason given for the action is that the Society "though not created or existing for purposes of profit, is so organised and has such objects as bring it into the scope of South African law on companies" (among other things the capacity to sue and be sued). A referendum of members to give a two-thirds majority to the incorporation proposal is suggested as a prerequisite to incorporation.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

THE Board of Trade have rejected an application for the removal of the import duty on linseed oil.

PATIENT-nurse call systems are the subject of hospital technical memorandum no. 15 issued by the Ministry of Health (H.M.S.O., price 4s. 6d.).

DRS. S. G. Hooker, R. D. Keynes and N. Kurti, and Sir Hans Krebs, have been appointed additional vice-presidents of the Royal Society for the year ending November 30.

THE Open General Import Licence dated December 14, 1964, has been amended so that individual import licences are now required for all goods from Southern Rhodesia.

A MOVE to allow shopkeepers in Colchester, Suffolk, the freedom to open for a full six-day week has been commenced. The town's chamber of trade is reported to be discussing the matter at their next meeting.

REPLIES to the Pharmaceutical Society's questionnaire on members' occupations and incomes (see *C. & D.*, November 6, 1965, p. 455) totalled 16,600 up to February 16. The return represents 62 per cent. of the 26,600 forms sent out.

A WARNING on the alarming rise in the number of industrial accidents in the past few years caused by contact with or even being near high-voltage overhead lines is contained in the latest edition of *Accidents*, a Ministry of Labour quarterly bulletin (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s.).

## TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

## Age of antibiotics

The publication of a handsome supplement to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the initial use of penicillin in the treatment of disease must bring home to older pharmacists the realisation that they hold a unique distinction. They, twenty-five years ago, found themselves in the dawn of a new era, if not immediately realising that they were in the twilight of another which had, with little material alteration, served many centuries. It soon became apparent that we were entering a new and a strange world, in which new techniques would have to be acquired, though few could have foreseen the complete revolution that has since taken place. Various factors have contributed to that revolution and to the remarkable advances that have followed it. War, which brings out the best and the worst in man, made the need for life-saving drugs imperative, and the stable market provided later by a National Health Service made the risk of expensive research less hazardous. The contributors to the supplement are all experts in their own field, and their contributions lend just that authority which is necessary to a venture of the kind so successfully undertaken. My first introduction to the name "Penicillium," though I did not make the discovery until many years later, was in my early study of botany, in which a microscope slide of *P. glaucum* played a part. That substance, the cheese mould, was, I relearn, present everywhere. "It was," a text book of 1904 said, "a very troublesome fungus to the bacteriologist, often spoiling his cultures." Today, as you indicate in your editorial comment, the wide range of antibiotics in their myriad presentations is sometimes the cause of embarrassment to the practising pharmacist. The older pharmacist, if he has time to consider the matter, may reflect that the cost of his stock of only one of the many antibiotics exceeds the total value of all the drugs he required twenty-five years ago. And what is most remarkable is that one antibiotic accomplishes more in a week than the old stock could ever have done.

## Council resolution

The resolution, standing in the name of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, that is to be put to the meeting of Branch Representatives in May is, as you indicate in your leader on the subject (p. 155), of great importance. The ultimate objective is not clear at this stage, though it does appear, from the report of the February meeting of the Council, that the General Practice Committee has been fortified in its resolve by the answers to a questionnaire sent to branch secretaries. What those questions, or for that matter what the answers, were I do not know, nor whether members were consulted as to their nature. But apart from the negative question of limitation, a positive duty lies with pharmacy to ensure that adequate pharmaceutical facilities are available through the country as a whole. It is even more important to secure a proper distribution of the available resources than to seek limitation. If that is what the Council has in mind a statement to that effect now would prepare representatives so that they might play an important part in the discussion by expressing well considered views. It is becoming apparent that the haphazard closing of pharmacies which are not finding a buyer is leading to public deprivation of an essential service, and the nation as a whole is concerned with that. The entire problem would require the closest study at regional level and would, of necessity, involve Pharmaceutical Committees and Executive Councils. Meanwhile each pharmacist must look at all aspects of the problem.

## We have been warned . . .

"Think young, look young, dress young. The newest kick? Smell young! Wafting on the scene is *Mouchi*, the first space-age perfume. So young, it's sold in places like boutiques and shoe shops—rarely chemists." That is what pharmacy has always wanted—nothing misleading about that. You know where you are from the start. How does one go about buying bootlaces?

# CONSUMER PROTECTION BILL

## Discussion in House of Lords

THE Protection of Consumers (Trade Descriptions) Bill was given a second reading in the House of Lords on February 8. BARONESS PHILLIPS said that the Bill "may well be one of the most momentous pieces of legislation of this century for the protection of the consumer." She knew from Press reports that the Bill was likely to be contentious; it went beyond the present legislation for making oral misdescription of goods an offence. That provision simply brought the Bill into line with the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Weights and Measures Act, 1963. For a long time it had been clear that the law in connection with the description of goods in advertisements had been deficient, in that, however false or misleading a description in an advertisement might be, a prosecution could only be brought if a direct link could be established between particular goods and a particular advertisement. "We hope to tidy up this position in the Bill." On dual pricing, Lady Phillips said it was not the intention to inhibit manufacturers or traders who genuinely wanted to make price reductions from claiming credit for them, but "we have introduced certain criteria against which any claim to a price reduction must be measured." LORD DRUMALBYN, after declaring an interest as chairman of the Advertising Standards Authority, welcomed the Bill and thoroughly approved of its aims, though he reserved the right to criticise and to seek to improve the methods proposed to achieve those aims. He did not think the Bill was clear about the extension to oral misrepresentations of the protection at present afforded against false trade descriptions given in writing. The Molony Committee had concluded that the law should not be extended to oral misdescriptions, and had given the following practical reasons, namely that to do so would encourage spiteful or cantankerous consumers; create difficulty in getting evidence of alleged misrepresentation; and make it likely that traders would give much less information and advice than they would otherwise do. The performance of a machine said Lord Drumalbyn, was a matter of fact, but the performance of a "patent" medicine was a matter on which doctors often differed and was often a matter of opinion rather than of fact.

### Escaping Liability

LORD AIREDALE pointed out that a person who was prosecuted could escape liability if he could prove that he was an innocent agent and could supply within seven days the name and address of the person who was in default. There were numerous instances of goods passing from hand to hand in trade a great many times before they reached the ultimate consumer and he hoped that an extension in time would be given to the retailer. He welcomed the Bill. It would be called by some people "unnecessarily grandmotherly," but he thought that in these days, when

scientific terms were being bandied about on the outsides of packets of products, and housewives did not know what those terms meant, a bit of grandmotherly legislation was a good thing.

LADY BURTON wanted to see industry in its widest sense—trade and consumer organisations, retailers — working together with consumers on consumer affairs rather than discussing consumer protection.

### Test: The Effect on the Buyer

LORD PEDDIE, also welcoming the Bill, believed the real test of a false statement must be its effect on the buyer. That was not merely a matter of listed characteristics, but rather of proving that the buyer himself had been misled. In television advertising, said Lord Peddie, "One may be seeing a white-coated gentleman making reference to a certain product, and there may be a fleeting caption referring to a substance as being "used by most doctors" or "used by most hospitals." The viewer might then form the impression that some kind of professional blessing had been given to that commodity—perhaps that was even intended by the advertising. "Is that misleading? Is it deliberately misleading? If it is, it is of such a character that it would not come within the ambit of this Bill." LORD DRUMALBYN interposed to suggest that that particular practice had been discontinued. LORD PEDDIE said he was pleased to hear as much, but there were many other ways by which it might be implied that a product had been given the blessing of say, a doctor when, in fact, it had not.

LORD CAWLEY wanted the Bill to be extended so as to stop the practice of using a photograph of a television star "who says that she attributes her girlish complexion to using 'Snibbo' every day when, in fact, the nearest she had got to dealing with 'Snibbo' was that she had handed a fat cheque on 'Snibbo's' bankers." Lord Cawley felt that the new forms of trade descriptions could lead to expensive litigation. He recalled a case, brought under the 1953 Merchandise Marks Act, which had become a slanging match between medical practitioners who practised homeopathy and others who practised allopathy. In the end the Appeals Committee had said that "as there has been a complete conflict of evidence, and the onus is on the prosecution, the prosecution fails," and the defendants had been awarded £500 costs. Actions might prove a great drain on the funds of the local authority. LORD AUCKLAND thought the really big test would be over the enforcement provisions of the Bill. Although, on matters of oral misrepresentation in television advertisements, the situation had been considerably cleaned up, there were still advertisements for shampoos said to contain all kinds of products and for tooth-pastes "all of which claim to clean one's teeth whiter than white," and he would welcome the assurance that such advertising was covered.

LORD RHODES (Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade) said there had been general agreement on many of the Bill's provisions. He thought it was not a practical proposition that the Board of Trade should undertake the enforcement of the new legislation. The Board did not possess the necessary country-wide organisation to deal with that aspect of the Bill.

### National Chamber Views

The National Chamber of Trade has made a number of observations on the Bill. The Bill may well prove to be, it says, less onerous to *bona fide* retailers than many now fear. "It would be too simple to state that no honest trader need have fear of this measure, and undoubtedly more must be known about the effects of oral mis-statements in particular before any such fear may be removed. Indeed, this section of the Bill has been included against the recommendations of the Molony Committee. It is also easy to assume that local inspectors will have a common interpretation of the difference between mis-interpretation and mis-representation, and will know when a simple error is not a deliberate lie." The wording of the Bill gave the impression that if the employer was unaware of a misdescription or mis-statement by an employee, then the responsibility would fall upon the assistant. To escape responsibility an assistant charged with a mis-description would have to show that it was at the direction of his employer—assuming that the statement made was, in fact, false. That could cause a decline in the loyal relationship between employer and employee and, unless the legislation were sensibly interpreted, a similar decline between shop and customer, which could hardly be in the public interest. The Chamber was seeking further clarification of the point, and might be able to secure a statement of intention in relation to it. It was also being suggested that where goods were pre-packed or otherwise marked by the manufacturer, any mis-descriptions should fall to the responsibility of the manufacturer and that in such circumstances the retailer should not be prosecuted. "All in all, whilst in principle and theory the Bill may be good politics . . . it is folly to put all traders in a potential legal straight-jacket for the sins of the few."

### N.H.S. STATISTICS

In SOUTH-WEST LONDON and SURREY area during September 1965, 691,719 prescriptions were dispensed at a total cost of £381,435.

In WIGAN during October 1965, 58,877 prescriptions (37,806 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £27,558. Average cost per prescription 112·34d.

In ENGLAND during September, 1965, 18,223,188 prescriptions (12,098,727 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £9,442,900. Average cost per prescription 124·36d.

## IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

WHEN asked by DR. DAVID KERR about sources of income in the National Health Service during 1965 and the effect of the abolition of prescription charges, MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) said in a written answer on February 8 that estimated income for 1965-66 in England and Wales, apart from taxes and local rates, was:—National Health Service contributions £144 millions; charges to patients (central Government services) £27 millions, (local authority services) £6 millions, (miscellaneous) £4 millions. The number of prescriptions issued in 1965 was not yet known, but for the months February to November inclusive the income from prescription charges, if they had remained at the same level as before abolition, would have been £21½ millions.

### Chemicals

MR. DOUGLAS JAY (President of the Board of Trade) informed Mr. A. D. DODDS-PARKER in a written answer on February 10 that the Government was seeking to negotiate tariff reductions over a great part of the commodities of international trade, including a wide range of chemicals.

### Colour Film

MR. DOUGLAS JAY told MR. ALAN WILLIAMS and MR. WILLIAM HAMILTON, in a written answer on February 10, that he had received on February 3 the Monopolies Commission report on the supply and processing of colour film; it would be published so soon as possible.

### National Health Service

SIR CHARLES TAYLOR, during an adjournment debate on February 11, declared that the effect of abolishing prescription charges was that medicine chests throughout the land had become overstocked with half-empty bottles of pills and potions, causing a waste of medicine and drugs. MR. LAURENCE PAVITT suggested that there were other ways of bringing about economies in the National Health Service and pointed out that more than £10 millions was spent on advertising and the sending of glossy literature to doctors who did not need it. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON said that Sir Charles Taylor's suggestion of half-empty bottles lying around was an unwarrantable attack on the medical profession for unnecessary and excessive prescribing.

MR. RICHARD WOOD initiated a debate on the National Health Service on February 9 when supplementary estimates were being discussed. He suggested that the abolition of prescription charges had made it more difficult to find money for the expansion of the Health Service. The proportion of gross national product devoted to health and welfare services looked like being slightly smaller in 1970 than it was today. In his reply MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) said the Government had expected an increase in the number of prescriptions. He admitted that the numbers and the drug bill were higher

than anticipated, but did not think all the extra costs in 1965-66 were due to abolition of the prescription charge. The drug bill in the ten months had risen by £18 millions, or just over 20 per cent. over the figure for the previous year. There was evidence that prescriptions for items costing less than 2s., that would automatically have been bought over the chemist's counter, had increased in number. It was not intended that patients should visit the doctor simply to get household remedies. Another fact was that the drug bill had risen year by year because there had been advances in medical practice and in the development of drugs. There was also some evidence that doctors were prescribing smaller quantities and, further, the prescriptions reflected the amount of illness. The number of first certificates for sickness benefit during the period February to November 1965 was up by nearly 5½ per cent. over the corresponding period in 1964. MR. WILL GRIFFITHS criticised the Whitley Council machinery and pointed out that pharmacists "who are very scarce in the hospital service and who are very important people" were able to find much better paid work with multiple chemists outside the hospital service.

### Soaps and Detergents

MR. JOAN L. EVANS asked the Secretary of State for Economic Affairs if he was satisfied with the results of the action taken by the soap and detergent manufacturers on the recommendations made to the industry by the National Board for Prices and Incomes. MR. AUSTEN ALBU (Minister of State, Department of Economic Affairs) on February 10 said that the Minister welcomed the Board's recommendations that prices of soap products and synthetic powders should not be increased before the end of 1966. He hoped manufacturers would go even further and make price reductions whenever possible. He had left the manufacturers in no doubt of his view that a reduction in advertising and promotional expenditure could help to make such reductions possible. Mr. Albu later told Mr. Evans that the Minister was sorry the manufacturers had not seen fit to carry out all the recommendations. "We have made it very clear to them that we wish them to do so."

### Caffeine Tablets

MR. FRANCIS NOEL-BAKER asked the Minister of Health on February 14 what action he proposed to take in respect of the advertising and sale of caffeine tablets in view of the possibility of the public being misled and of the health hazard involved in heavy dosage. MR. CHARLES LOUGHIN (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) pointed out that the power to institute proceedings in respect of misleading drug advertisements rested with the local food and drugs authorities under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and not with the Minister of Health. Caffeine in tablets, though more concentrated, was pharmacologically no

more active than in tea or coffee. Heavy dosage caused unpleasant effects that discouraged abuse. MR. NOEL-BAKER asked if the Minister was aware that the medicine was expensive "and that the advertisements are quite abominable." Would the Minister do something to stir up local authorities to prosecute? MR. LOUGHIN pointed out that the matter was not quite as straightforward as Mr. Noel-Baker had suggested, but the Minister was looking into the problem.

### Tetracycline

MR. H. J. H. PARKER asked on February 14 for details of the cost of tetracycline to the National Health Service, specifying the expenditure in terms of supplies from patentees and licensees and the supplies from other sources. MR. ROBINSON provided the following information in Hansard.

#### ENGLAND AND WALES

	Supplies from patentee or licensees (approximate)	Supplies from other sources* (approximate)
1963	3,540,000	118,000
1964	3,400,000	102,000
1965 (to September 30)	2,390,000	72,000

\*The cost of supplies from other sources is subject to the negotiation of royalties.

MR. PARKER asked why the Minister had not continued to invoke Section 46 of the Patent Act and was told that the patentee and principal licensee had offered to negotiate the prices to be charged for tetracycline to hospitals concurrently with price negotiations under the voluntary price-regulation scheme for supplies to the pharmaceutical service. Negotiations were proceeding. Mr. Parker asked "Would it not be possible for the drug manufacturers to offer their products at lower prices if they did not spend as much as £9 millions on sales promotion?" MR. ROBINSON replied "The question of sales promotion is under consideration by the Sainsbury Committee. The negotiations take into account the cost of tetracycline to the National Health Service as a whole, and I hope that this will lead to a satisfactory overall saving to the Exchequer."

### Brain Committee Report

MR. B. R. BRAINE asked a number of questions about the Minister of Health's discussions with the medical profession on the recommendations of the Brain Committee on Drug Addiction. MR. ROBINSON, on February 14, said that discussions were continuing but he was not yet able to make a further statement. He was pressing on with the discussions with the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Scotland "with a view to the introduction of the necessary legislation as soon as Parliamentary time permits."

### Tablet Colours and Shapes

MR. ALEXANDER GARROW asked the Minister of Health if he was aware that drugs were in wide circulation which were often mistaken by children

for sweets and if he would consult manufacturers with a view to introducing legislation on standardisation of colour and shape. MR. LOUGHIN on February 14 agreed that "some drugs looked like sweets and some sweets looked like drugs." In his review of medicines legislation the Minister of Health was considering the need for powers to facilitate the identification of medicines by colour or shape, but legislation in itself could not be fully effective against all accidents. The best safeguard was to keep all drugs out of the reach of children. MR. GARROW pointed out that in recent months there had been at least one death and several cases of serious illness as the result of mistakes. The saving of life was of paramount importance. MR. LOUGHIN replied that was obvious but the only way to prevent children eating drugs was by parents accepting their responsibility to see that drugs were not placed in such a position that children could get hold of them.

#### N.H.S. Bill

The National Health Service Bill was read a third time on February 14.

### LEGAL REPORTS

#### Effective Date of Licence

A COMPULSORY licence granted to Biorex Laboratories, Ltd., Exmouth Market, London, E.C.1, to manufacture and sell, subject to the payment of royalties, the patented anti-depressant drug Tofranil, was effective only from the date when all the terms were agreed by both parties and the Assistant Comptroller General of Patents, the Queen's Bench Divisional Court decided on February 9. The court granted the patentees of the drug, J. R. Geigy S.A., Basle, Switzerland, an order quashing a decision of Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob, sitting at the Patents Appeal Tribunal, June 29, 1965, upholding an earlier decision of the Assistant Comptroller of Patents that the compulsory licence dated from August 1963 when, in an interim decision, the Assistant Comptroller agreed to grant the licence. The patentees, who had contended that the licence was effective only from April 1965, when all the terms were put in writing and agreed by both parties and the Assistant Comptroller, were awarded the costs of the application. Lord Parker (the Lord Chief Justice), who sat with Mr. Justice Sachs and Mr. Justice Widgery, said he had great sympathy with the Assistant Comptroller since the patentees had put forward only three matters, two of which were agreed, in opposition to Biorex's application, in August 1963, for a compulsory licence. It was only when one looked at the final agreed licence that one found that a number of other terms had to be decided. Those included marketing the drug; prohibition of export; the maintenance of purity and its identification for the benefit of the public. "It seems to me, as a matter of common sense, that it cannot be said that a licence is binding until the terms have been agreed," said Lord Parker. Mr. Justice Sachs and Mr. Justice Widgery agreed that the application should be granted.

### COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

SANGERS, LTD.—Interim dividend 3 per cent. (nil).

SANITAS TRUST, LTD.—A second interim dividend of 12½ per cent. has been declared.

IDRIS, LTD.—The company have completed acquisition of the other 50 per cent. interest in Seven Up Bottling Co. (London), Ltd.

THERMOS, LTD.—Mr. C. S. Steadman, B.Sc., M.I.Mech.E., has been appointed managing director of the company.

THAMES BOARD MILLS, LTD.—Mr. J. S. Curtis (vice-chairman) has been appointed chairman of the company in succession to the late Mr. T. H. Kirkham.

MILES LABORATORIES, LTD.—Mr. A. H. McIlwraith has been appointed deputy chairman. His existing duties as joint managing director and as financial director—Europe, will continue.

T. DRYDEN, LTD., Swansea, have joined the Baird & Tatlock group of companies. The company will continue under the direction of Mr. A. E. Dryden, and the board is now Messrs. J. E. C. Bailey (chairman), F. Chapman, W. A. Bourne and L. D. Cocklin.

GREEFF CHEMICALS HOLDINGS, LTD.—A second interim dividend of 5 per cent. for 1965 is declared. The directors also anticipate that a final dividend of 2 per cent. will be declared in due course, making a total distribution in respect of the year of 11 per cent. (10½ per cent.).

DOW CHEMICAL CO., U.S.A.—Preliminary statement for 1965 shows sales at \$1,176·2 millions (against \$1,077·5 millions). The company's earnings per share in 1965 were \$3·58 (\$3·11 adjusted to reflect a 2 per cent. stock dividend paid in May 1965).

BARFOS, LTD.—Directors have reversed a decision to pay any further interim dividend for current year. Although final figures for 1965 are not yet available the board proposes to pay a final of not less than 10 per cent. An interim of 5 per cent. already paid (total 1964 was 15 per cent.).

TIMOTHY WHITES & TAYLORS, LTD.—The register of 7½ per cent. cumulative preference shareholders will be finally closed at 3 p.m. on February 21, and no transfers of preference shares to the new 8 per cent. unsecured loan stock 1986-91 will be accepted thereafter.

AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.—Earnings in 1965 were up 14 per cent. at \$93,054,000. Sales of \$862,965,000 in 1965 marked an 11 per cent. increase. Chemicals accounted for 35 per cent. of total sales; medicinal products, 25 per cent., agricultural products, 19 per cent. and building and consumer products, 21 per cent. The 1965 capital spending programme of \$130 millions (against \$49 millions in 1964) was the largest in the company's history as was the research outlay at the rate of \$41 millions.

ILFORD, LTD.—The chairman (Mr. R. A. Withers), in his annual statement accompanying the accounts for year

ended October 31, 1965, says that re-casting of its employees' wages is going to cost an extra £250,000 in the current year. "The company, in order to finance this addition to its costs and also other increases in expenditure necessary to compete more effectively, will need a major addition to its sales, and an even greater augmentation will be necessary if profitability is to be further improved, especially as competition drastically restricts the possibility of increasing selling prices," he adds.

UNITED GLASS, LTD. and OWENS-ILLINOIS, INC.—Owens-Illinois, Inc., Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A., a leading U.S. glass container manufacturer, is to acquire one-sixth of United Glass, Ltd.'s equity for £2·5 millions. There is also an option for further purchase which would increase the U.S. company's stake to two-sevenths over ten years. Technical aid by the U.S. company will be paid for by means of a 1½ per cent. fee on the net value of turnover of products involved by the agreement. The fee is estimated at £262,000 in the first year.

FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER, A.G., Leverkusen, W. Germany.—Net profit in 1965 was DM267 millions (DM277·8 millions). Group turnover was 7·4 per cent. higher at DM5,388 millions and that of the parent company, DM3,858 millions (DM3,573 millions). Gross profits, before tax, amounted to DM540 millions (DM590 millions). Income tax required DM273 millions (DM312·2 millions). Investments rose to DM580 millions (DM467 millions) and in 1966 are expected to be of the same level. Product prices fell about 1·9 per cent. during the year, which lost the company about DM6·5 millions (DM87 millions) in income.

### BUSINESS CHANGES

MONOGRAM ELECTRIC, LTD., have transferred their offices to Gatwick Road, Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex (telephone: Crawley 26261).

#### Appointments

TRUFOOD, LTD., have appointed Mr. D. M. Tulloch their representative for Scotland.

DRAGOCO (GREAT BRITAIN) LTD., Hutton Industrial Estate, Brentwood, Essex, have appointed Mr. J. C. Curtis, technical representative for the Midlands.

MR. MALCOLM CRANE, M.P.S., North Shields, has been appointed professional pharmacist, main grade, Ministry of Health. He takes up his duties on April 1.

STEVENSON & HOWELL, LTD., Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, have appointed Mr. P. H. Godfrey their representative in the Midlands; Mr. T. Felton representative in south-west England and Mr. G. L. Ross (formerly south-west England) has been promoted to London and south-east England.

YARDLEY OF LONDON, LTD., 33 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. P. Ellis, controller in charge of their perfumery and raw material buying. Mr. Ellis, who will also be in control of perfumery compounding, succeeds to those posts on the retirement of Messrs. W. G. Vale and H. H. Marchant, having worked

under the former for the past nine years.

## PERSONALITIES

MR. L. A. DENNIS, who has been a representative with Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., for thirty-six years in the Eastern counties, London and the Midland areas, retired at the end of January. A presentation was made by the chairman and directors of the company to Mr. Dennis at a recent luncheon. At the same luncheon Mr. Struthers (area sales manager in Scotland) also made a presentation on behalf of the representatives.

MR. K. A. MITCHELL, who joined the staff of Manesty Machines, Ltd., in 1936, has retired after occupying positions as general manager, sales manager and publicity manager. Mr. Mitchell has seen the tablet compressing industry grow from the days when more hand tablet machines were sold than any other model, to the present when rotary tablet machines, producing over 5,000 tablets per minute, are more in demand. In addition to contributing to many technical journals Mr. Mitchell, in collaboration with Mr. A. Little, wrote "Tablet Making" in 1949, which is now in its second edition.

MR. J. E. LEPPARD, M.P.S., who has moved from Haywards Heath, Sussex, to open his pharmacy in Storrington Way, Werrington, Peterborough (see *C. & D.*, February 12, p. 150), had to close down for two days in order to give evidence at Eastbourne assizes where some youths were charged with shop-breaking. He had to spend a second day in court as it was necessary to have a retrial and a message for him was broadcast over the speaker system at Kings Cross station as he was waiting for his train to return home after the first day and he then had to return to Eastbourne. Mr. Leppard found it impossible to find anyone to look after the business.

## DEATHS

ATKINSON.—On January 28, Mr. Walter Atkinson, M.P.S., of Newholme, Park Lane, Lane End, High Wycombe, Bucks. Mr. Atkinson qualified in 1923.

BRAGG.—Suddenly, on February 3, Mr. Arthur Bragg, M.P.S., 67 Score Lane, Childwall, Liverpool, 16, aged forty-nine. Mr. Bragg, who qualified in 1937, was pharmaceutical production manager at Dista Products, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24. He joined the company in 1954 and was well known in Merseyside pharmaceutical circles, and further afield by those who met him on organised tours of the Speke plant before joining Messrs. Dista. Mr. Bragg was departmental manager of J. F. Macfarlan & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh (now



well known in Merseyside pharmaceutical circles, and further afield by those who met him on organised tours of the Speke plant before joining Messrs. Dista. Mr. Bragg was departmental manager of J. F. Macfarlan & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh (now

part of Macfarlan Smith, Ltd.).

GABBOTT.—Recently, Mr. William Gabbott, M.P.S., of 22 Moore Street East, Whalley, Wigan, Lancs. Mr. Gabbott qualified in 1928.

HOLMON.—On January 28, Mr. John Ernest Roy Holmon, of 4b the Beacon, Exmouth, Devon. Mr. Holmon qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1906 and as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1908. He retired in 1950.

MORRELL.—On January 11, Mr. Alan Arthur Morrell, M.P.S., Eades, Niton, I.O.W. Mr. Morrell qualified in 1928 in Birmingham and moved to the Isle of Wight the same year. In 1934 he opened his pharmacy at Niton where he took an active part in the life of the village. He was aged fifty-nine and leaves a widow, son and daughter.

SAMPLE.—Recently, Mr. Harry Sample, M.P.S., 7 High Street, Norton-on-Tees, co. Durham. Mr. Sample qualified in 1938.

TAYLOR.—On January 29, Mr. Sid-

ney Probert Taylor, M.P.S., 537 Bath Road, Saltford, near Bristol, Glos, aged seventy-one. Mr. Taylor qualified in 1921 and was a manager with Hodders, Ltd. for forty-five years.

WILSON.—Recently, Mr. Charles M. Wilson, Broadway, Horsforth, Leeds, aged seventy-six. For over forty years Mr. Wilson was purchasing officer of Brotherton & Co., Ltd. He retired from the company ten years ago.

## OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. G. Moser (export manager, Radiol Chemicals, Ltd.), left on February 2 for a protracted trip, visiting the company's agents in the United States, Hawaii, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, Japan, Hong Kong, Malaya, Singapore, Iraq, the Lebanon and Turkey in that order. He will be away nine weeks, returning to Britain in early April. The company's export sales represent some 40 per cent. of their total turnover.

## OFFICES FOR NEW WHOLESALING GROUP

### Pharmaceutical Society's president opens Runcorn headquarters

BEFORE an audience which included the chairmen of three local branches of the Pharmaceutical Society (Messrs. B. K. Barker, Warrington; W. G. Fowler, Liverpool; and C. F. Ross, Wallasey), the chairman of the Liverpool Branch, Guild of Public Pharmacists (Mr. W. A. Mollon) and a number of Runcorn pharmacists, the president of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. J. C. Bloomfield) officially opened new premises to house the head office of Vestric, Ltd., at Runcorn, Ches, on February 10.

Construction of the premises, which are temporary, was started only on October 25, 1965, and the staff began moving in on January 3. The project attracted considerable local interest because Messrs. Vestric are the first company to operate in Runcorn New Town development scheme. The present premises are to be replaced in due course with "something more imposing" as part of the master plan for Runcorn New Town," said MR. F. W. GRIFFIN (chairman, Vestric, Ltd.). In inviting the president to perform the ceremony by unveiling a plaque, Mr. Griffin said that it was not every day that a new British-owned company was brought into existence with assets of £9 millions and annual sales of over £30 millions. Although the "parts" of Vestric, Ltd., had existed before its formation, the company was a genuinely new one intended to serve the needs of the pharmaceutical and medical professions.

After the unveiling, MR. BLOOMFIELD said that pharmaceutical wholesaling today was a highly specialised business. There were the traditional wholesalers who carried a wide range of "patents," toiletries and photographic goods and, since 1948, another class of wholesaler, who had entered the field specialising in "ethicals" and drugs for filling National Health Service prescriptions. The retail pharmacist had cause to be thankful to both types of wholesaler, since it was virtually impossible to carry stock to satisfy all customers. The pharmacist had come

to rely more and more on the wholesaler and his efficient delivery service. On purely economic grounds the establishment of a first-class wholesaling service was essential to the smooth, efficient running of retail pharmaceutical practice. To pharmacists in hospital practice the wholesaler also provided a valuable service. He was sure that, under the leadership of Mr. W. A. Kinnear (managing director), Mr. S. W. Lennox (deputy-managing director) and their co-directors the company would expand and flourish.

## MAKERS' ACTIVITIES

**Bursary Award.**—Second annual bursary sponsored by Goodwin Storefitters, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea, and competed for by students at the department of architecture, College of Technology, Southend-on-Sea, was recently awarded. There were twelve entries for the prize which takes the form of a bursary of £75 to enable the successful student to travel abroad and study shop design in the country of his choice. On completion of his research the student is expected to submit a report. He then receives a further £25. The winner, Jeremy Kitchener, intends to visit Scandinavia.

**Sales Conference.**—A sales conference recently held at the London head office of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., embraced an intensive programme of some fourteen talks and papers, the first by the managing director (Dr. R. A. Gregory), followed by senior members of head office staff, including the London area works manager, the chief accountant, and the research and development manager. The ensuing discussion covered all aspects of the sectional interests and included reference to production, technical services, transport, factory administration and publicity. Mr. E. L. Bush (chairman of the company) opened the second day morning session and the conference was under the chairmanship of Mr. C. R. Woods, supported by Dr. Gregory.

**Shaver Service Centre.**—Schick Inc. (U.K.), Ltd., have opened at 102 New Bond Street, London, W.1, their first Schick shaver centre in Europe. The opening times of the centre (8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.) says Mr. D. T. Burgin (man-



aging director) "are designed to give busy commuters a chance to bring Schick shavers in for service in the morning on the way to work and to collect them again on the way home." The centres were already a familiar sight throughout America.

**Company Dinner.**—Food Brokers, Ltd., recently held a company dinner to celebrate the completion of four year's in business. The dinner was attended by executives and sales staff, and among the guests were many of the company's principals and leading figures from the marketing and advertising world. Welcoming the guests, Mr. S. E. Leff (chairman) claimed that the "broker" method of marketing was helping to keep down the cost of selling. The sales director (Mr. D. Russell Kennedy) and Newcastle district manager (Mr. B. Conlen) gave their impressions of the recent American National Food Brokers' Association Convention, New York. Mr. D. S. Cracknell (managing director) announced that a separate "independent retail sales division" was being recruited to cover independent retail trade and voluntary groups and chains in Tyne Tees, T.W.W. and Scottish Television areas. Awards were presented to Messrs. T. Warburton (London sales district) as the salesman of the year and to P. Salvatore (Tyne Tees district) runner up.

## WORLD TRADE

**Investment in Spanish Pharmaceutical Industry.**—The Spanish Government has provisionally banned new foreign investment in the pharmaceutical sector pending the outcome of a survey in April. The explanation given was that the sector had developed financial difficulties due to its rapid rate of growth, and that the survey was intended to throw light on the future conditions, especially as it concerned foreign participation. Foreign owned companies were said to have accounted for about 30 per cent. of the total sales of drugs in Spain in 1965, valued at nearly £80 millions.

## SOLVENTS IN FOOD

### Recommendations by Food Additives Committee

THE Food Additives and Contaminants Committee Report on Solvents (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d.) proposes that the use of solvents in food shall be controlled. Eight solvents (ethyl alcohol, ethyl acetate, glycerol, glycerol mono-acetate, glycerol diacetate, glycerol tri-acetate, iso-propyl alcohol and propylene glycol) are considered enough to satisfy the needs of the food trades.

For the purposes of the report, solvents were defined as "liquid substances, not being natural food substances, and the primary use of which is not as flavouring agents, which are capable of facilitating the incorporation of soluble ingredients into prepared food." That definition is suggested for use in the preparation of any regulations. Apart from substances already permitted by other additives regulations the Committee also recommend the exclusion of acetic and lactic acids and propellents from the definition. Other substances said either to be used or to be likely to be used as solvents in the United Kingdom include diethylene glycol monomethyl-ether, n-propyl alcohol, benzyl alcohol, glycerol ketal (isopropylidene glycerol) (Solketal), hexylene glycol, benzyl benzoate, isopropyl myristate, ethyl citrate (triethylcitrate), ethyl tartrate, butyl acetate, amyl acetate, butane-1: 3-diol, and monoglyceride citrate. Sorbitol is also noted but is being considered in the course of a review of humectants.

The fact that the Pharmacology

Panel found it necessary to put these three substances into the "possibly toxic" class is put forward as a strong argument for establishing a permitted list of solvents.

Of the recommended solvents it is suggested that two, isopropyl alcohol and propylene glycol, should be reviewed in five years' time and then removed from the permitted list if satisfactory evidence on toxicity has not meanwhile been received. The Committee does not consider that there is any need to lay down a statutory limit for the amount of solvent present in a food, since solvents are self-limiting, and it is unlikely that more than 1 per cent. would be used in foods. Specifications of purity for permitted food solvents should, wherever possible, be based on monographs in the British Pharmacopoeia. Solvents sold for use in food should be appropriately labelled and any regulations made as a result of the recommendations should be reviewed five years after they are made.

Publication of the report does not commit the Government which, before deciding on action, will consider fully any representations made by interests concerned. Such representations, from any part of the United Kingdom, should be addressed to the Secretary, Food Standards Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1, to arrive not later than May 6.

## TRADE NOTES

**A Chocolate-flavoured Variant.**—Uniclife, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent, have made available a Limmits slimming aid in chocolate and mint flavour.

**Extra Sizes.**—Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Pharmaceuticals Division, P.O. Box 25, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Ches., have made available a 28-lb. pack of I.C.I. louse and insect powder and a new pack of twenty 5-gm. tablets of Sulphamezathine veterinary.

**In Three Varieties.**—The Kingfisher sponges of Declon Foam Plastics, Ltd., Potters Bar, Herts, are now available (from wholesalers only) in three categories (bath, toilet and nursery). Each sponge is wrapped in a sealed transparent polythene bag. A point-of-sale card for the toilet sponge helps solve storage and promotion problems.

**Four Reasons for Support.**—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham, offer four inducements to chemists to recommend their Carnation corn and callous caps. Their distribution is restricted to chemists. Free display material is available. The products are nationally advertised. Terms are generous.

**For Sterilising Babies' Bottles.**—A steriliser especially designed for use with babies' bottles, or by adjusting a thermostat provided, for warming prepared milk feeds, is offered by Jacob, White & Co., Ltd., 324 Upper Street, London, N.1, in various models in alu-

minium, chromium-plated copper or stainless steel.

**Agencies Transferred.**—The agencies for Alexa and Kaylene products, previously operated by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1, have been transferred to the new BDH/Glaxo wholesaling company, Vestric, Ltd. Future stock orders from other wholesalers should be sent to



**PAIN RELIEVER:** Display outer for Thermoid cream of Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham. Containing menthol, thymol, wintergreen and capsicum the cream gives relief in neuralgia and rheumatism.

Middletons (Middlesbrough) branch of Vestric, Ltd., Sheepshear Street South, Leeds, Yorks.

**Reclassified.**—Dunster Laboratories, Ltd., Yorkshire Street, Rochdale, Lancs, notify that the Macgregor Committee has reclassified Coprol as A2 (preparations of single therapeutic drugs shown to have an acceptable degree of efficacy in relation to toxicity and therapeutic indications, and which, in the light of alternative available preparations may be recommended for use) and Coprolax as A3 (acceptable preparations containing more than one drug where the main components are in category A1 or A2).

**Pharmacy Modernisation Facilitated.**—Unichem, Ltd., Crown House, Morden, Surrey, announce that their pharmacy modernisation department is henceforth operating in conjunction with Counterpoint Store Equipment, Ltd. Mr. Long, as Unichem's pharmacy modernisation consultant, will put forward suggestions that will be supplemented by drawings and estimates. If his guidance is accepted Mr. Long will supervise the installation of Counterpoint equipment. Those who avail themselves of the service will get 5 per cent. off the list price of Counterpoint (now the Unichem recommended shopfitting equipment), if the initial inquiry is made through Crown House. It will be paid as a discount off the final account, which will be rendered by Counterpoint.

**Distributors of a Resuscitator.**—Cal-mic, Ltd., Crewe, Ches., recently acquired the distribution rights of the Porton resuscitator. Designed and developed by the War Office Experimental Research Establishment, in collaboration with medical advisers, the Porton is a means of applying positive pressure resuscitation without the disadvantages so often associated with the mouth-to-mouth technique. It provides continuous resuscitation even during movement by stretcher, rescue boat or other means of transportation. Use of the Porton overcomes the problems of operator fatigue, dizziness or physical collapse often associated with other means of artificial respiration. The resuscitator is a hand-operated bellows and mask providing continuous lung ventilation. It may be used after only brief training. It is tough and durable, and weighs only 2 lb.

### Bonus Offers

ADAM, TUCKER & CO., LTD., 134 Fulham Road, London, S.W.10. Sheldon rubber gloves. Twenty-five pairs (mixed colours) plus display stand, showcard, and one spare glove for trying on invoiced as twenty-four pairs. Introductory offer. Less 7½ per cent. special discount.

ANDRE PHILIPPE, LTD., 71 Gowan Avenue, London, S.W.6. Special 7½ per cent. discount on parcel of 3 doz. each: Piggy Bank, Dimple Bottle or Swan Dimple bubble bath. Till March 31.

DELAFINE, LTD., Unity House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. Delafine bath crystals. Thirteen invoiced as twelve with counter "dispenser" unit. Till February 25.

HELENE CURTIS, LTD., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Spray Net hair spray refill. Thirty-six invoiced as twenty-four. Until March 4. [Corrected note.]

TRENTHAM LABORATORIES, 214 Arkwright Street, Nottingham (distributors Vestric, Ltd.). Slim Disks. Fourteen invoiced as twelve on order for 3 doz. or more; thirteen invoiced as twelve on order for 1 or 2 doz.

### Competitions

**"Mini-Safari" Contest.**—Ten Mini Traveller cars, fully equipped for camping, are being offered in a competition organised by H. J. Heinz Co., Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. Six Heinz baby food labels have to be sent in with each entry.

**£50 for a Dealer.**—In addition to the prize for the winner of the Miss André Philippe 1966 contest a prize of £50 is being offered by the promoters, André Philippe, Ltd., 71 Gowan Avenue, London, S.W.6 to the chemist or store that sells the winning entry.

**£50 for Stockist.**—Outright winner of the "Going Places" competition organised recently by Max Factor Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, was Mrs. Fiona Horton, Prestwich, Lancs. The manager of Boots, Ltd., Royal Exchange, Manchester, received a stockist's prize of £50.

**Week-end for Two in Paris.**—Prize offered by Agfa, Ltd., and Gevaert, Ltd., on their joint stand (booth 21) at the Audio Exhibition, Hotel Russell, London, April 14-17, is a week-end for two in Paris. Winner will have had to guess the length of magnetic recording tape sealed in a 12-in. transparent cube. Entry to the competition is free, and the holiday may be taken at any time up to September 1.

### NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

#### PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

**Local-anaesthetic Aerosol.**—Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co., Ashley Works, Epsom, Surrey, have added an aerosol spray to their range of Xylotox local-anaesthetic preparations. The spray contains a 10 per cent. solution of lignocaine in an alcohol-free, non-stinging and non-flammable propellant. The valve is metered to deliver 5 mgm. of lignocaine at each shot, thus providing 1700 shots from each 85 gm. container.

**Phenothiazine Parenterally.**—E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Regal House, Twickenham, Middlesex, have launched a new speciality Moditen enanthate injection containing fluphenazine enanthate, which they claim as the first long-acting parenteral phenothiazine derivative. Moditen enanthate is indicated in the treatment of acute and chronic schizophrenia both in wards and in out-patients who frequently neglect to continue oral medication. One injection of 1 mil (25 mgm.) is the usual dose for maintenance therapy. It acts for from 10-28 days. The injection is at present available in 10-mil vial containing 25 mgm. per mil in sesame oil. A 1-mil ampoule is being introduced in the near future.

**"Busy Hands" Contest.**—Winners in a recent "Busy Hands" contest featured in the *Birmingham Evening Mail* and sponsored by the J. Allen Rubber Co., Ltd., Lydney, Glos., makers of Marigold rubber gloves, were required to match photographs of working women's hands with their profession.



Basis of the accompanying feature was the many ways rubber housegloves are used by "busy hands." Winner of first prize (£150) was Mrs. D. Price, shown here with Professor Kellaway (professor of dance to the Australian ballet), Miss Elaine Fifield (prima ballerina), Mr. R. K. Allan (director, J. Allen Rubber Co., Ltd.) and Mrs. P. H. Kirby (winner of third prize (£75)).

#### Discontinued

BROCADES (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., Trend House, Pyrford Road, West Byfleet, Surrey. Cyclospasmol M spasmolytic vasodilator (100-mgm. strength). From March 18 (200-mgm. tablets of Cyclospasmol continue available).

GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD., Greenford, Middlesex. Delta Cortefan tablets, 1-mgm. Pack of 500 (pack of 100 continues available). Prednelan tablets, 1-mgm. Pack of 500 (pack of 100 continues available). Cortefan tablets, 250-mgm. Pack of forty (packs of 100 and 500 continue available).

### INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about :

Eckes pure grape juice  
Hygiene contraceptive cream

### Two new strengths of Moditen tablets and an additional pack of Moditen elixir have been introduced to facilitate the administration of the higher dosages indicated in the treatment of psychoses in which oral therapy is preferred. The elixir is particularly suitable for paediatric and geriatric use.

**Penicillin V Calcium.**—Leo Laboratories, Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex, have launched a new speciality Penicals 333 to meet prescriptions for oral penicillins. Penicals 333 is being introduced to the medical profession as a single-dose tablet equivalent to 500,000 international units. Each tablet contains 333 mgm. of penicillin V calcium B.P. Penicals 333 suspension contains 333 mgm. per 5 mils. Also available are Penicals tablets 125 mgm. and 250 mgm. and paediatric suspension containing 125 mgm. per 5 mils. The tablets are issued in containers of 100, 250 and 500 and the suspensions in bottles of 60 mils. The 250 mgm. tablets are available in containers of 100, 250, 500, and 1,000 and the 125-mgm. tablets in containers of 100, 500 and 1,000.

**Protection Against Measles.**—A one-dose, "live" measles vaccine, now in large scale production by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middle-



Glaxo's "one-shot" vaccine for the immunisation of children against measles. Mevilin-L should only be reconstituted with the fluid provided. The vaccine is manufactured from the Schwarz strain developed by the Pitman-Moore Co. division of the Dow Chemical Co.

sex, is shortly being made available under the name Mevilin-L. The product is a freeze-dried vaccine prepared from a further-attenuated measles virus of the Schwarz strain, and is claimed to provide safely, a prompt and durable protection against measles with a single injection. The Schwarz strain of measles virus was developed by the Pitman-Moore Co. (a division of the Dow Chemical Co., U.S.A.). The vaccine provides a high level of protection with a minimum of side effects (a vaccine prepared from the Schwarz strain has been available in the United States for more than two years, and has been used without serious adverse reactions in more than a million children). Mevilin-L has undergone Medical Research Council field trials during the past two years. Virus for the vaccine is grown in chick embryo cells, and after harvesting is frozen at  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ . before being subjected to intensive testing for strength and purity. Satisfactory vaccine is then freeze-dried in single-dose vials using a process developed by Messrs. Glaxo. Doctors will be able to administer the vaccine (which is expected to become available on prescription) to children at nine to twelve months of age or as soon afterwards as possible so as to provide protection early in life. Immunisation against measles is particularly recommended for children likely to develop serious complications (including residents in children's homes and those with fibro-cystic disease, heart disease, asthma, chronic pulmonary diseases and debilitating conditions). An announcement to doctors about measles vaccination by the Ministry of Health is expected shortly. Mevilin-L will be immediately available from that date.

#### COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

**Pearlised Lipstick.**—Ivo M. Lechner Italian Laboratories, Ltd., 33 Newman Street, London, W.1, have introduced a pearlised lipstick available in eighteen shades.

**A New Lipstick.**—Lentheric, Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, have created a new lipstick, Bazaar, described as a "hot tangerine, with all the colour of a West Indies bazaar." The lipstick is available in standard pack and in a presentation case.

**Compact and Refill.**—Sidney Margolis, Ltd., Margo House, Hemp Row, London, S.E.17, distributors of Tangee products in the United Kingdom, are co-operating with the manufacturers Luft Tangee, Ltd., in introducing a finely blended solid compressed pow-

der in tortoiseshell compact with soft foam puff in new shades. A refill is also available.

**Spring Perfume Gift.**—Pointing out that more gifts are given at Easter and Mother's Day than ever before, Goya, Ltd., 161 New Bond Street, London, W.1, have produced a flowers on white loose-lidded box containing two Goya perfumes (Wild Silk, Frenzy, Black Rose, No. 5, Gardenia or Love Affair), each in gilt-topped triangular acetate drum with gilt cord loop.

**Hair-setting Gel.**—Described as "the new hair setting gel that was proven so successful in the Southern test area" (two out of five chemists were out of stock within a fortnight), Dippity Do, manufactured by Toni Co., Hawley Lane, Farnborough, Hants, is "for easier, faster roller setting, giving a hairdo much more body—fresh, clean not sticky." The product is greaseless. It is shimmering pink for regular hair, cool green for extra holding.

**Anti-dandruff Hair Dressing.**—New from Revlon International Corporation, 86 Brook Street, London, W.1, is ZP11 formula hairdressing, claimed to have been strikingly effective in the treatment, management and elimination of dandruff. ZP11 formula hairdressing contains zinc pyridinethione antibacterial, antifungal agent that "helps to correct the condition thought to cause dandruff." The dressing should be applied at least three times a week but may be used daily. Pack is a lightweight tube in green, blue and white.

**New Range of Men's Toiletries.**—New men's toiletries from Remington Electric Shaver, Ltd., 26 Kensington High Street, London, W.1, comprise pre-shave lotion, powder stick, after-shave lotion and shaver saver (a cleansing and sterilising fluid) and an eau de Cologne. The reformulated lotions are distinctively tinted and packed in cartons that repeat a striking gold/black/white design motif. Messrs. Remington state that approximately 75 per cent. of all men's toiletries sold are purchased as gifts for men by women shoppers, who also buy dry shavers for the same purpose and in the same ratio. Sales pattern of men's toiletries is consistent throughout the country

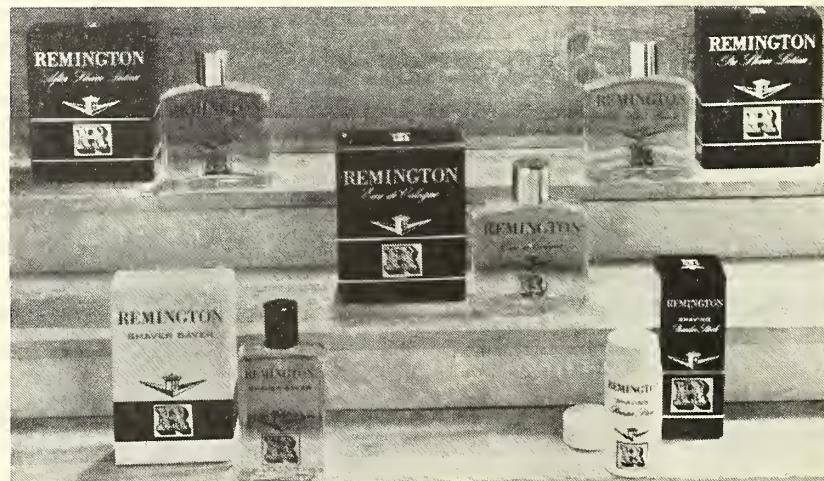
except for Scotland (where the demand is above national average).

**Beauty Treatment Cream.**—Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Crown House, London Road, Morden, Surrey, are adding to their Endocil beauty treatment cream range a tube holding 45-gm. The product contains 50 per cent. more



than the existing 30-gm. tube and has been introduced for women who want not only a handy, lightweight tube for travel, but a size between the existing tube and the jar. The product is now available in four sizes, here illustrated.

**Nail Hardener and Conditioner.**—Helena Rubinstein, Ltd., 3 Grafton Street, London, W.1, have launched a new cosmetic speciality "Strong and Long," which has the function of a nail hardener and conditioner. The product, which contains no formaldehyde, is understood to have given proof in tests of being neither irritant nor a sensitisier to the skin or the nails. It may be applied over the whole surface of the nail, to which it gives a protective film that resists water and detergents, restores resiliency and strength to weak nails, and prevents splitting, peeling and chipping.



Items in the new Remington range of men's toiletries.

**Now National.**—Following extensive trials in test areas, Barnangens Vademeum, Ltd., Tribune Drive, Sittingbourne, Kent, announce that their Vademeum mouth-wash is being launched nationally. The product is a concentrated mouth-wash which, used as a gargle, is claimed an effective safeguard against winter colds and 'flu. Only a few drops are required in a glass of water. The product may also be recommended to mothers for use on cuts, spots, grazes, bites, etc., and may be used as a breath freshener for oral hygiene.

**New Lipstick Shades.**—Two new lipstick shades by Yardley of London, Ltd., 33 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, are described as "frankly pretty." Sugar rose is "a real vanilla pink with



a hint of wisteria in it, for the new 'sugared almond' colours of pink, mauve and white." Spice pink is "a clear pink with a faint cinnamon undertone—perfect for wearing with apricot, ginger, lemon and angelica green."

#### SUNDRIES

**A Blue Tissue.**—A new colour in the Delsey toilet tissue range, "new blue," is being marketed by Kimberly-Clark, Ltd., Maidstone, Kent.

**Grip Bath Mat.**—Carters (J. & A.), Ltd., 65 Wigmore Street, London, W.1, have been appointed distributors of the Rubbermaid Safti grip bath mat.

**Hair Management Aids.**—De Magi, Ltd., 24 Boston Place, London, N.W.1, have launched two new aids to simplified management and care of hair. The Magi shampoo applicator is claimed to do a far better job than hair-washing by hand. It consists of a plastic container with outlets in the form of massage "fingers." The shampoo is poured in, using a funnel provided, then by gentle hand pressure, squeezed out through the nylon "fingers" on to the hair, at the same time applying a gentle rubbing action to massage the scalp. It may also be used for dry shampoo, spot massage, face or talcum-powder applicator. The applicator is available in yellow or blue plastic. A new "teasel" tail comb in British high-quality steel is designed to stand up to the roughest treatment, and styled for the dressing table or handbag. The comb has another special advantage in that it is antistatic.

**Eighteen-nappy Roll.**—Following a year's research and development, Maws Pharmacy Supplies, Ltd., Aldersgate



Works, New Barnet, Herts, have launched a Nappy roll, produced with specially designed automatic machines imported from Sweden. The machines produce a Nappy roll that is claimed thicker, softer, more absorbent and more economical than earlier ones. It is understood to be of consistent thickness and high quality throughout, and soft and springy to the baby's skin. A fine net covering to the pad prevents any fluffing or sticking, and each nappy flushes away easily. The roll is 12 ft. long (sufficient for up to eighteen nappies). It is available (to chemists only) in case of 2 doz., and may be included for best terms in orders for other Maws nursery products.

**Household Rubber Gloves from France.**—Adam, Tucker & Co., Ltd., 134 Fulham Road, London, S.W.10, are importing from France, under the name Sheldon, rubber gloves of high-quality latex with cotton flock lining. Colours available are primrose and pink, and the gloves are packed in clear plastic bag. They are claimed hard wearing, easy to get on and off.

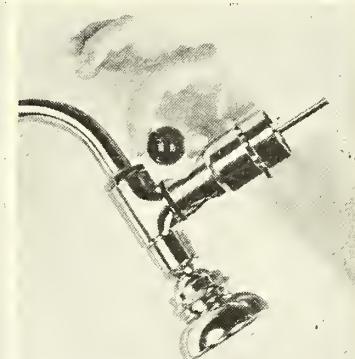
**Shower Spray Adapter.**—By means of a new Aqua Roma manufactured by C.W.L. Developments, Ltd., Mortimer

Hill, Mortimer, nr. Reading, Berks, bath oils are released to bring a shower to a perfect end, leaving the skin smooth and the body invigorated and refreshed. There is a choice of fern, pine, Cologne or almond fragrances. Finger pressure "pops" the capsule containing the oils in the adapter. The Aqua Roma is in chromium to match the shower spray, and is easily fitted. The shower head is unscrewed, the adapter screwed in and the head replaced. A gift "starter" pack contains eight assorted capsules. Replacement capsules are available in pack of 4 doz.

**Automatic Tooth-brush.**—Gulton Industries (Britain), Ltd., Granville House, 132 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1, have launched in the U.K. market the Gulton Clean-O-matic automatic tooth-brush, claimed safe and watertight. The tooth-brush may be powered by two ordinary torch batteries but a Gulton rechargeable cartridge fits into the tooth-brush in the same way as a torch battery and gives up to 45 minutes' continuous running time (3-4 weeks' use for the average family). To recharge, it is simply plugged into any appropriate electrical socket. Savings on battery replacements are, the makers claim, considerable, and the power output is constant throughout the charge, guaranteeing "the same high standard of dental care every day of every week." The cartridge gives the motor a high torque which is useful when gum condition is of particular concern. The tooth-brush is understood to be the



only tooth-brush of its kind driven by a real motor with transmission shaft mounted in ball bearings.



# Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

## Cough Treatment a Winner?

SIR.—T.C.P. cough mixture a winner? Surely this never happened to a non-starter! I would remind fellow pharmacists of the products of the same company which fell at the first fence, in spite of heavy advertising and support from pharmacists—Leeve, Soothe, Daxaids, Cleer, Limmisax, and Dentifresh—all are in the class "also ran." Personally I have returned excess stock with cheque to balance and closed the account.

R. ROOTS,

Pensby, Wirral, Cheshire

## Secundum Artem

SIR.—It must have been that E. C. Tanner rushed his last article off without much thought—or maybe it was an unfortunate choice of galenical. Who would think of endorsing a prescription "emuls. chorof. unobtainable, etc.", when such an ingredient is so easily prepared. My school was the *sec. art.* type—I still prepare what I can, and the above is a classic example. Don't debase the capabilities of pharmacists, even though one is up to the neck in EC10s.

ELFYN REES,

Pontypool

## Domination by Accountants

SIR.—I would congratulate R. J. Hayhurst on his letter (*C. & D.*, February 12, p. 154) and agree with every word he wrote. The domination of accountants is the main trouble in the pharmaceutical and many other industries. He might have added that, when the accountants take over, service to customers is generally the first thing sacrificed. Since that cannot be expressed in a column of figures or be given a money value, it cannot possibly exist in their eyes. And what has no money value—is blasphemy! Yet most of us know that it is service, or the lack of it that makes or breaks a business. Messrs. Uniclife & Pfizer have still to learn this fundamental truth the hard way.

ARTHUR O. BARTON,  
Bath, Somerset

## Trading Policy

SIR.—I have been reading the correspondence concerning the decision of the new owners of the product known as T.C.P. to offer it for sale in grocers, etc. I am a representative who has been calling on the pharmaceutical profession for about twenty years. Way back in my apprenticeship days I was introduced to, and sold T.C.P. I was instructed to recommend it whenever possible. Later, on gaining other retail experience, I found that the product was well liked in the pharmacies. I also found, on talking to customers, that this confidence was justified by results. I thus became enthusiastic about the product myself, and one of the many who helped to swell the sales of the product by personal recommendation. I am thus able to share the indignation of the chemists, and would exhort them to take a firm and unyielding stand. Let the new T.C.P. cough

mixture be the focus of their attack, combined with a boycott of as many other products as possible. I wish them well.

A. C. MARSTON,  
Whitacre, nr. Coleshill,  
Warwicks

## Redeeming Coupons

SIR.—A few days ago a representative of Southalls (Sales), Ltd., called and at my request cashed a few "six-pence-off" coupons for Atrix. He pointed out, however, that he was "not supposed to cash these coupons unless" he received a further order for the product. It is bad enough being a participant in these coupon stunts and having to forgo part of one's legitimate profit until one thinks to hand the coupons to the representative concerned (he will rarely remind one, for obvious reasons); but for a manufacturer to make a stipulation that more of the goods must be ordered before the coupons can be redeemed is surely beyond reason and something to be resisted strongly by all retailers.

J. J. BUCKLEY,  
London, S.E.24

## Royal

SIR.—I read with interest the article about Mr. Dan Clare's collection of pharmaceutical ceramics. In it the pill tile of 1664 is said to bear the arms of the Society of Apothecaries whereas it bears the Royal Arms. The initials N.B. do not correspond with those of any of the Royal Apothecaries of the time. The only apothecary of those initials recorded in the minutes of the period is Nicholas Bannister. Barrett's "History of the Society of Apothecaries" mentions that a Mr. Bannister presented the King's Arms to the Society on September 1, 1664, but the original minute books show that that was Benjamin Bannister, possibly a relation. Nicholas Bannister was made free of the Company on April 30, 1657, and refused to accept the livery in April 1666.

T. D. WHITTET,  
Harpden, Herts

[The error was ours, and we apologise to Mr. Clare and to readers.—EDITOR.]

## An Alternative Antiseptic

SIR.—On receipt of the announcement about T.C.P. being made available in supermarkets, I set to work to devise a formula that might enable me to pack an "own goods" antiseptic for counter sale. I find the old garg. chlori, N.F., 1949, plus phenol, gr. 40 per 8 fl. oz., produces an antiseptic with a suitable smell, and that is its main selling point: the odour of a hospital ward. It is easily made ("Place the powdered potassium chlorate in a dry bottle, add the acid and set aside, loosely corked, for ten minutes; add the water in four or five successive portions, shaking between each addition, so that the gas may be dissolved as completely as possible"). The cost of the ingredients for

making a winchester of the solution works out at about 1s. 6d. If packed in an 8-oz. bottle to retail at, say, 3s, it shows a satisfactory profit. I am calling it "C.H.P. antiseptic." It cannot be bought in food shops.

C. H. PATRICK,  
Twyford, Berks

[But is Mr. Patrick happy that the gargle is suitable for swallowing in the circumstances in which T.C.P. has been recommended for internal use?—EDITOR.]

## "Innocence" Questioned

SIR.—Is it time a fresh look was taken at the "innocent" patent medicines still hopefully purchased over the counter, the last vestiges of another era? Perhaps the Council could give some thought to this. Today we are keenly educating the public that all medicines should be supplied through pharmaceutical channels and that drugs should not be treated as ordinary articles of commerce. The Pharmaceutical Society has achieved a worthwhile and successful undertaking with the "Medicines—with Care" exhibition. However, the report by Dr. Sweetman of the Paediatrics Department, Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, on his personal study of 115 cases of children poisoned by "junior" aspirin gives form for thought. He suggests that tablets should not be flavoured, but furthermore that the size should be limited to twelve tablets. A child inevitably swallows the contents of a bottle whatever the size. If it were limited to twelve tablets, gr. 15 of aspirin is unlikely to give rise to toxic effects! Have we a professional responsibility here? Furthermore, as regards the "suspect" drugs of today (aspirin, phenacetin, with all the various permutations and combination of these, patent or otherwise), larger sizes are inevitably pushed. Does this conflict with the statement that drugs should not be treated as ordinary articles of commerce? Could the Society give an "approved" number of pack size to show our professional responsibility in this matter? Otherwise what differentiates pharmacy from the grocer and supermarket on this issue?

MERVYN MADGE,  
Plymouth

## Not the Start of a New Era

SIR.—A rose by any other name, . . . but I'm damned if I'll be "Usher."

JOHN S. CLARKE,  
Weston-super-Mare

[Our apologies to Mr. Clarke that his name was unaccountably changed in that way under his published letter (*C. & D.*, February 5, p. 130) and our assurance that, so far as he is concerned, the Fall of the House of Usher has now taken place.—EDITOR.]

## Appreciated

MAY I just express my thanks for all the help received in the past from all your publications and especially the Quarterly Price List with the weekly amendments.—J.L.E.



# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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## Members' Forum

THE variety of interests of members of the Pharmaceutical Society is again reflected in the motions, this year totalling twenty-one, submitted for discussion at the Branch Representatives meeting to be held on May 9 (see *C. & D.*, February 12, p. 148). Many indicate a progressive interest in the well-being of the profession and show evidence of a more liberal attitude within it.

From Birmingham, where a specially close liaison seems to have developed among pharmacists in recent years, there emanates the forward-looking suggestion that the Pharmaceutical Society's inspectors should be given the title "regional pharmaceutical officers." That would give them the title appropriate to the advisory rather than purely investigating function which many pharmacists have been according the inspectors.

A certain air of aggressiveness, not to say pugnacity, attaches to the Coventry Branch motion asking the Society to produce evidence of its determination to obtain legislation restricting the sale of all medicines to pharmacies, while the standardisation of tablet packs sought by Aberdeen Branch is, in present circumstances, probably Utopian, though no doubt it would be advantageous if all manufacturers of similar products adopted agreed packings.

A number of motions that would, if adopted, increase the cost of running the Society are not necessarily to be rejected on that ground, but it is an aspect that should not be forgotten when the statutory fee comes up for discussion. The "Medicines—with Care" exhibition is an example of an enterprise involving cost that most members would agree was wisely undertaken. They will have the opportunity to join Aberdeen Branch in congratulating the Council on the exhibition, and to recommend that a small mobile exhibition should now be organised for the local use of branches. A greater degree of permanence in the panels should be possible in the mobile exhibition if the motion is carried, and the suggestion may have a special appeal now that the "Medicines—with Care" exhibition is showing signs of wear and tear, and before the renewal of the various panels involves the Society in further expenditure.

There is greater room for doubt about the wisdom of a suggestion from Leeds that, when drugs are introduced to the medical profession, the pure substance should be available to pharmacists in hospital and general practice, together with information on its solubility and stability in various appropriate solvents. There is no doubt a stage at which the manufacturer is unre-

sonable in withholding information as to the physical characteristics or chemical or other incompatibilities of a product he has put on the market, but it cannot be denied that research costs must be recouped. A manufacturer who has carried out the research work has often acquired "know-how" and information which it would be unjustifiable to demand if the advantage were entirely with the hospital or general-practice pharmacist and if there were no direct or indirect benefit to the manufacturer. One must suppose that, when a new product is issued, the manufacturer has given close consideration to the circumstances in which it might be required and the forms appropriate to those circumstances, and that the range of preparations offered reflects the findings on those questions. If a medical consultant wishes to have material for additional experimental use in his practice it is, we believe, only rarely that a manufacturer refuses his reasonable request. But it takes time for all data relevant to formulation to be accumulated, and we see danger in too freely releasing potent materials for individual experimentation, except perhaps under the auspices or with the approval of the Dunlop Committee. Perhaps to some extent the answer to the Leeds motion is to be found in that submitted by North Staffordshire asking for Council help on keeping informed as to the increasing complexities of incompatibilities and side reactions of newly introduced drugs.

Nothing but support is to be expected for a Rhyl motion that aims to ensure clear and accurately written prescriptions, but some members may well have doubts whether the time is yet right for what Sunderland Branch asks for, namely that authorised sellers of poisons should be prohibited from all "external" advertising (that is, advertising elsewhere than in their own pharmacies) to the general public.

Until Sheffield Branch explains in a little more detail what it wants in the way of lectures to the general public "on subjects beneficial to the prestige of pharmacy" it is not too useful to comment. Many learned societies, as we know, arrange lectures during the schools' Christmas vacation and something on those lines, presented at the Society's headquarters, might prove acceptable and advantageous.

The Bedfordshire Branch motion that branches should be responsible for professional conduct among their membership, and for relations locally between the pharmacy and public would evoke our greater enthusiasm if certain branches were more successful in demonstrating their ability to organise branch meetings and get members to attend. We should expect to find, among members who never attended branch meetings, some who never be amenable to advice or discipline from branch officers or other local colleagues and could only be successfully dealt with from headquarters.

## ECHOES OF THE PAST

### VALUE OF ONIONS

From *Herball or General Historie of Plantes*  
(John Gerard, 1597).

ONIONS do fret, attenuate or make thin. They be naught for those that be chlorecke, but good for such as are replete with the rawe and flegmatike humours. The juice of Onions mixed with the decoction of Penniriall, and annoyned upon the goutie member with a feather, easeth the same verie much. The juice annoyned upon a pilde or balde head in the sunne bringeth againe the haire very speedily.

# HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM

## CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

By a HOSPITAL PHARMACIST

**A**N anonymous correspondent has taken strong exception to "the mood of facile optimism about the future of hospital pharmacy which has pervaded recent articles in Hospital Pharmacy Forum." His criticism is directed mainly at the suggestion that the hospital pharmacist can best secure his future by making a bid to gain recognition as an expert on drugs and an adviser on their use in the treatment of patients. In his opinion the sole purpose of the course in "elementary pharmacology" now included in the pharmaceutical curriculum is to permit the pharmacist to take an intelligent interest in the materials he handles, and certainly not to give him the right "to pose as an expert on clinical pharmacology and therapeutics—subjects in which he has not had formal training." Because he can have no first-hand experience of the effects of drugs upon patients, any knowledge which he possesses must inevitably have been picked up at second hand and that, my critic feels, is far from being a sound basis on which to base a claim to expertise.

### "Ward Pharmacist" Concept Attacked

As might be expected, the concept of the "ward pharmacist" comes in for some particularly severe criticism on the grounds that the ward is the traditional preserve of the doctor and the nurse, and that the pharmacist who enters it is "an amateur amongst professionals." Doctors, it is suggested, are rarely in need of pharmacological advice. What they usually require is help in making a decision on the drugs to be prescribed for the treatment of patients. That, it is argued, is the province of the clinical pharmacologist, and the idea of the ward pharmacist is likely to be acceptable only as a stop-gap measure until clinical pharmacology becomes recognised as a medical specialty. The writer of the letter points out that one medical school has already advertised a chair of clinical pharmacology with consultant status and he suggests that once that becomes general, the ward pharmacist will find himself out of a job.

The letter goes on to suggest that "the expansionist tendencies" which are now rife in hospital pharmacy must inevitably result in some severely burnt fingers. The instinct for self-preservation is a powerful incentive to the hospital pharmacist to seek new territory as his traditional field becomes ever more circumscribed on account of the industrialisation of pharmacy, but my correspondent argues "pharmacists, above all people, should have learned by now that any attempt to muscle-in on the doctors' preserve is foredoomed to failure." As soon as the invasion has reached a point where it becomes noticeable the organised medical profession will repel it with all the weapons at its command. In his opinion hospital pharmacists should face the facts of life. They have "deliberately chosen to practise their profession in an environment which is organised to ensure that the supremacy of the doctor remains unchallenged." The doctor is personally responsible for all aspects of the treatment of patients admitted to his care and he will not delegate any part of this responsibility to persons who are not medically qualified. He is willing to accept help from nurses, radiographers and laboratory technicians, but only on condition that they are willing to play the rôle of subordinates and work under his direction. They may question any of his orders that they may be ambiguous, or if an error is suspected, but they may never refuse to carry them out, even if they offend against pharmacists' professional conscience. The hospital pharmacist, argues my critic, is in exactly the same position. He is not free to take any independent action, and in the last resort has no alternative but to comply with the orders of the doctor, even when he thinks they are wrong.

In those circumstances it is suggested that hospital pharmacists should accept the limitations of their calling and give up their claim to be members of a learned profession independent of medicine. They should, he feels, recognise that their world is shrinking, and plan accordingly. The hospital pharmacy of the future must be increasingly concerned with the distribution of factory-produced, packed and labelled products. Developments in industrial packaging techniques must ultimately eliminate extemporaneous dispensing almost entirely, and the need for highly qualified men and women will decline accordingly. If hospital pharmacy is to survive and prosper it must take account of these changes and plan to meet them, and in the opinion of my correspondent that could best be done by the large-scale employment of technicians. He feels that hospital pharmacy can only survive at a professional level in acute hospitals of more than 400 beds, and that the pharmaceutical requirements of the smaller hospitals should be met by those larger departments. He realises that that turn of events would probably involve a reduction in the number of pharmacists employed in the hospital service to about one-third of the present number, but he sees no reason why that proposal should cause alarm, provided that those who remained were adequately remunerated. He envisages a pharmaceutical department as a large unit under the administrative control of a chief pharmacist with a staff of one or two other pharmacists, and perhaps twenty or more technicians. The chief pharmacist would be responsible for the organisation of the work in his department, and his pharmacist colleagues would act as "team leaders." Some teams, for example those concerned with the distribution of factory-packed and labelled products, would be led by an experienced technician, but others, such as those dealing with special formulations and quality control, would require the leadership of a pharmacist. That type of organisation, he points out, is common in some continental countries.

### "Radical Rethinking" on Salaries

The letter goes on to suggest some radical rethinking about the Guild's salary policy. As in the case of the industrial trade unions it has, up to now, been based on the assumption that scarcity is the most powerful argument in favour of increased remuneration. In Britain, where there are more jobs than men, that argument is not necessarily true, and when it becomes obvious that the scarcity is artificially produced by a system which requires that only highly trained personnel shall be permitted to perform routine tasks that could be readily carried out by others with much less training, the effect may be the opposite of that which was intended. The correspondent then goes on to suggest that the Ministry should take a leaf from the book of the National Coal Board, and draw up a plan for the concentration of hospital pharmacy into large economic units in which technicians could be most advantageously employed. There would be little danger that such a policy would result in any redundancy, but should that happen adequate compensation should be made. Such a plan, my correspondent feels, would put new life into hospital pharmacy and provide a sound basis for future prosperity.

The writer of the letter gives no clue to his identity, but claims to be "a hospital pharmacist with more than twenty years' experience who has attained a fairly senior position." He admits that he, in common with many of his colleagues, has "refused to look at the writing on the wall." Now time is rapidly running out, and he believes that only by the adoption of heroic measures can hospital pharmacy continue to survive on a professional basis.

# NOT BACTERIA AND NOT VIRUSES

## *The mycoplasmas and current research upon them*

D. TAYLOR-ROBINSON, M.D.

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A SHADOW unit—eventually to be part of the Medical Research Council Clinical Research Centre that is being built at Northwick Park, London—is already engaged in studies at Salisbury, Wilts, on the mycoplasmas.

The mycoplasmas are a group of organisms that have characteristics unlike those of bacteria and viruses. They differ from bacteria since they do not have a rigid outer cell wall, and, in addition, their growth is inhibited by specific antibody. Although similar to some viruses in size, mycoplasmas differ from viruses in that they are sensitive to broad-spectrum antibiotics and grow on artificial media.

### *"Pleuro-pneumonia-like Organisms"*

The first mycoplasma was isolated from a cow with pleuro-pneumonia in 1898 (Nocard and Roux, 1898). When others of a similar nature were isolated from animals they were designated PPLO (pleuro-pneumonia-like organisms). In 1956 it was proposed that instead of PPLO the term mycoplasma should be used (Edward and Freundt, 1956), and this term is in current use. Although veterinarians have known for a long time the importance of mycoplasmas, the organisms did not arouse a great deal of interest in the human field until 1962. At that time it was conclusively demonstrated that the agent of primary atypical pneumonia was a mycoplasma (Chanock *et al.*, 1962). That organism is now called *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*. Previously it had been referred to as the Eaton agent, because it was originally isolated by Eaton and his colleagues in 1942 (Eaton *et al.*, 1942). Until it was demonstrated to be a mycoplasma it was considered to be a virus. Indeed, the similarity in size of mycoplasmas with some viruses, and the fact that some mycoplasmas are difficult to grow on an artificial medium, has sometimes led to the belief that an organism was a virus when, in fact, it was a mycoplasma. The finding that the Eaton agent was a mycoplasma and that it was responsible for a human disease stimulated a great deal of interest in the possibility that other mycoplasmas might cause human disease. However, since reliable and precise methods of cultivating and assaying mycoplasmas and measuring antibodies against them have not until recently been available, work upon them has been slow.

Mycoplasmas require a rich medium for growth *in vitro*. The most widely used basal media are those utilising a beef-heart infusion broth with the addition of 1 per cent. of peptone. For the growth of all non-saprophytic mycoplasmas it is necessary to enrich the basal medium with a high percentage of protein. Perhaps the most widely used liquid medium is that developed by Hayflick (Hayflick, 1965). It consists of 70 per cent. of infusion broth, 10 per cent. of a 25 per cent. extract of fresh baker's yeast and 20 per cent. of unheated horse serum. A solid medium may be prepared from the liquid medium by adding an agar, which must be pure, since some agars inhibit mycoplasma growth. When growing on solid medium most mycoplasma colonies have the appearance of a fried egg, the denser central area being the result of growth occurring into the depth of the medium.

At the present time there are seven distinct mycoplasmas which are known to infect man and, of course, there are many which infect various animal species. Therefore it is essential, after the isolation of mycoplasma, to be able to identify it. The best serological technique for this purpose is known as the disc-growth inhibition technique (Clyde, 1964). The mycoplasma to be identified is spread on the surface of agar medium and on the surface are placed filter-paper discs saturated with known specific rabbit anti-

sera. After incubation, mycoplasma colonies are observed on the agar. However, a zone in which mycoplasmas have not grown is seen around the disc containing the antiserum homologous to the mycoplasma in question. The method has been used recently to establish the occurrence of two hitherto unidentified types of mycoplasma of man (Taylor-Robinson *et al.*, 1964 and 1965).

Mycoplasmas when they grow either ferment glucose, with the production of lactic acid, or they break down arginine, with the liberation of ammonia. If a pH indicator is added to liquid medium and the pH adjusted so that the medium is pink, glucose-fermenting mycoplasmas will change the colour of the medium to yellow. On the other hand, if the initial colour of the medium is made yellow, the arginine-splitting mycoplasmas will turn it pink. Those biochemical reactions may be useful in two respects. First, it is possible, by making serial dilutions of a mycoplasma suspension and observing the colour change which occurs on incubation, to determine the viable mycoplasma content of the original suspension. Secondly, it is possible to determine in a quantitative manner growth-inhibiting antibody in serum (Taylor-Robinson, *et al.*, 1966). As already mentioned, with growth of the mycoplasmas a colour change occurs in the medium under appropriate conditions. Since antibody inhibits mycoplasma growth it necessarily inhibits the colour change. Serum dilutions are made within wells in a plastic plate by means of spiral wire loops. A standard amount of mycoplasma suspension is added to each well and the plate covered with Sellotape and then incubated. The highest serum dilution that prevents a colour change is recorded as the antibody titre. Although a variety of other methods may be used to measure antibody, this technique measures antibody which protects against mycoplasma infection.

### *Other Diseases Under Investigation*

At the present time, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* is the only mycoplasma of man that has been shown conclusively to produce disease: primary atypical pneumonia. *M. hominis* type 1 is a possible cause of some sore throats. When the techniques of identification and antibody measurement have been sufficiently elaborated, certain other human diseases will be investigated. These are non-specific urethritis, rheumatoid arthritis and chronic bronchitis. Various investigators have isolated mycoplasmas from both male and female urogenital tracts but the importance of these in non-specific urethritis has not been established. In the animal field several arthritic conditions are the result of mycoplasma infection and rheumatoid arthritis in man is therefore worthy of investigation from that viewpoint. Finally, the mechanism whereby the chronic nature of chronic bronchitis is maintained is unknown. It is conceivable that mycoplasmas, amongst other organisms, descend from the upper respiratory tract and maintain a chronic infection.

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# Hospital Pharmacy as a Career

## "Pointsman" outlines a new salary structure

NOW that the Ministry of Health has published details of a new method of calculating the points of hospital Chief Pharmacists, it becomes possible to consider a new grading structure. That study should be made before a new salary claim is submitted, and the fact that there is a standstill agreement until April 1, 1966, means that there is still sufficient time to work it out.

### Criteria

First it is necessary to establish the criteria that must be taken into account. They are:—

(1) A ladderlike structure providing adequate career prospects and constructed in such a manner that a variety of grades may be related to it.

(2) The knowledge that the Ministry of Health is slowly reorganising the hospital service, and the possible influence of that reorganisation on hospital pharmacy.

(3) The growing importance of the district general hospital at the expense of other types of hospital.

(4) The grades agreed by the Guild of Pharmacists in the Working Party report and already discussed with the Ministry.

Under the first of those headings, hospital pharmacists must produce a structure that will cater for the Group Pharmacist, whether as defined by the Ministry in H.M. (59) 43 (giving him a salary scale instead of an allowance), or as a singleton given extra points.

To give a separate salary structure to Group Pharmacists (as defined by the Ministry) would merely perpetuate the difference with the singleton Group Pharmacist. His salary should not depend on whether there is another chief pharmacist in the group, and the absence or presence of another chief should depend on the pharmaceutical needs of the group. Consequently the method of calculating the points should be the only way of distinguishing between the group pharmacist and the singleton. A possible way would be to add together the points from all the hospitals in the group and the responsibility points for those hospitals without a chief pharmacist of their own, for which the Group Pharmacist provides a service direct from his own hospital. Thus a group pharmacist with, say, 55 points would receive the same salary as a singleton with the same number; the difference would be in the method of calculation.

Under the second head the reorganisation of the hospital service, by reducing the number of small hospitals and groups, should enable the pharmaceutical service in the new larger groups to be concentrated in a smaller number of large pharmaceutical departments providing a service of the highest quality. The new points system will have upgraded many Category I hospitals into Category II, and those that are left are likely to be so few in number that in any new structure the category could be eliminated.

On the third point the growing importance of the district general hospital means that the group pharmaceutical department is located there, with a sterile-fluids laboratory producing large quantities of sterile water, perfusion fluids and many other sterile preparations and a quality-control laboratory, both of which are likely to cater for all the small hospitals in the group and for any small neighbouring special groups. The two laboratories in the larger hospitals will require to be in the charge of a pharmacist who is in a grade higher than that of senior pharmacist.

On point 4 it will be recalled that the Working Party report recommended that there should be a Group Pharmacist, a deputy to the Group Pharmacist, a Chief Pharmacist known as the "pharmacist in charge," and a deputy wherever one is considered necessary. To counter in advance any criticism that there remain only a few Group Pharmacists lording it over a large number of Chief Pharmacists,

it may be pointed out that there are at the moment, as shown by statistics, about 700 Chief Pharmacists, of whom about 400 would be considered Group Pharmacists in the new scheme. The structure would have to provide a salary scale for Basic and Senior Pharmacists as at present defined, and the higher-grade senior pharmacist suggested in para. 3 could be classified as a Senior Pharmacist II to distinguish him from the original, who would now be called Senior Pharmacist I. Having decided the types of post that will be necessary, pharmacists in the hospital service must construct a new system of grades to cater for them.

At the moment there are (excluding pharmacists receiving teaching hospital allowance) approximately twenty different salary ranges for Group Pharmacists, Chief Pharmacists and other grades. That number must be reduced since, with a potential maximum number of only 1,800 hospital pharmacists, fewer grades would be more rational. A scale for Basic, Senior I and Senior II are self-evident needs, and scales for Deputies do not need any argument.

The reduction in the number of Category I Chief Pharmacists suggests that the grade should be eliminated and absorbed into Category II to form a new grade with a range of 0 to 10 points. The existing Category III, with a range from 10 to 25 points, and Category IV (25-40) are too large. For that reason hospitals at the extreme ends of each range show considerable differences in size, and it would be more equitable if those ranges were reduced to a 10 points rating, particularly in the lower numbers. However, the 10-point range ceases to be so significant in the larger groups, and consequently could be extended slightly to help in reducing the number of grades. It could be 15 points. That would make the points ranges 0-10, 10-20, 20-30 and 30-45. At present there are, above 40 points, the Category V Chief and most of the existing Group Pharmacists, and here, in order to place them on the same scale, and eliminate the group allowance it will be necessary to increase the number of categories to, say, 45-60, 60-75 and over 75. If at any time in the future the number of group pharmacists with over 75 points were to increase significantly a further category of 75-90 points could be instituted.

### A Rational Structure

A reorganisation of the points ranges in that way would produce a rational points structure and cater for all Group and Chief Pharmacists, putting them in grades in which each category would have a reasonable relationship one with the other. Applying the suggestions made, we get the following:—

Salary Grade	Type of post	Points Range
1	Pharmacist	
2	Senior Pharmacist I	Deputy B
3	Senior Pharmacist II	Deputy C
4		Chief or Group A
5		Deputy D
6		Chief or Group B
7		Deputy E
8		Chief or Group C
9		Deputy F & G
		Chief or Group D
		Deputy H
		Chief or Group E
		Deputy I
		Chief or Group F
		Deputy J
		Chief or Group G
		over 75

That makes nine grades, a considerable reduction.

Whilst there are possibly a small number of singleton Group Pharmacists rated at over 60 points, the majority of such posts will be Group Pharmacists, and it will therefore be unnecessary to have a deputy of a higher category than that grade. Teaching-hospital allowance would be added to the appropriate salary for Groups, Chiefs or Deputies.

Such a structure would eliminate many anomalies and, provided that the salary differentials between grades was adequate, would give hospital pharmacists something that they have never yet achieved: a proper career structure.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE 1963 CODEX

## *A survey of the contents*

THE 1966 Supplement to the British Pharmaceutical Codex comes into force in the United Kingdom on August 1, in accordance with a recommendation of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The Council reconstituted the Codex Revision Committee in January 1964, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. G. Rolfe, and it was decided that the date of publication of the Supplement should coincide approximately with that of the British National Formulary, 1966.

The Supplement deals mainly with amendments to existing formulations. It also provides new monographs for those preparations, not included in the Codex, which will be in the B.N.F., 1966. In addition, new monographs are provided in order to give statements on the actions and uses of those substances which were added to the British Pharmacopœia in the 1964 Addendum. Other new monographs were required for those substances which are included in the new formulations.

Among the new monographs are the antibiotics, ampicillin and cloxacillin, now frequently used in general practice. The inclusion of betamethasone was to be expected, as was that of the topical corticosteroid fluocinolone acetonide. The addition of dichloralphenazone as an alternative to chloral hydrate (and without the latter's tendency to cause nausea and vomiting) is of interest. Triclofos sodium and chloral betain — sedatives with similar action — are also included.

Other new monographs of note are for the hypotensive agent methyldopa, the anticholinergic drug poldine methylsulphate, and the anticonvulsant ethosuximide (used in the treatment of *petit mal*).

### *An Unusual Taeniacide*

Dichlorophen, a taeniacide, is an interesting addition. This drug obviates the need for preliminary starvation or purgation, but, as with meprazine, partial digestion of the proglottides makes it difficult to assess the region at which they were dislocated. The inability to detect the scolex on examination of the stools would make it necessary to re-examine the patient after an interval of eight weeks. It is pointed out that, as this drug may cause vomiting, there is the theoretical possibility of cysticercosis following anti-peristalsis. That would seem to apply in particular to areas in which multiple infestations are common. The use of dichlorophen has also been indicated for the treatment of infestations by other platyhelminthes with similar life cycles, such as *Hymenolepis nana* and *Diphyllobothrium latum*.

The 1963 Codex had two new cytotoxic drugs, manomustine and tretamine, to join mustine and chlorambucil. The Supplement includes another, cyclophosphamide, which is stated to be "one of the safest alkylating agents because depression of the white cell count from overdosage is readily reversed on withdrawing the drug."

The fact that ispaghula husk is as widely used as the seed for providing bulk in the treatment of chronic constipation has led to the inclusion of a monograph in the supplement. The husk contains a greater proportion of mucilage than the seed, and thus is effective in lower dosage.

Cyanocobalamin ( $^{57}\text{Co}$  and  $^{58}\text{Co}$ ), labelled with radioactive cobalt, is used mainly for the detection of pernicious anaemia, and ferric citrate ( $^{59}\text{Fe}$ ) injection is used in iron metabolism investigations. Gold ( $^{198}\text{Au}$ ) injection and iodinated ( $^{131}\text{I}$ ) human serum albumin are other radioactive drugs that have been added, the latter used mainly to estimate plasma volume.

The practising pharmacist will find the Supplement to be of major importance, particularly in part VI, in which

the main work of revision has been done. The change-over to the metric system has been continued, a change that should be completed in the 1968 B.P.C. All elixirs and linctuses have now been formulated in the metric system, with a dose volume of 5 mils or, in some instances, a multiple or fraction of 5 mils. That has removed the anomaly of having, in the B.P.C., some elixirs and linctuses with a dose volume of 4 mils and others of 5 mils.

The inclusion of monographs on physostigmine sulphate, pilocarpine hydrochloride, chlorhexidine acetate and phenyl-mercuric acetate is an indication of the reformulations that have been found necessary in the section on eye drops.

### *Stabilising Eye Drops*

After publication of the B.P.C., 1963, reports were published that cast serious doubts on the suitability of chlorocresol as an antibacterial agent in eye drops. Those adverse reports led to an amendment in December 1963, replacing chlorocresol with the parahydroxybenzoic acid esters that had been used in the formulations of the B.P.C., 1959. A great amount of work has subsequently been done on the choice of antibacterial agents in eye drops and the extent of the work appears in the completely new formulations that are to be found in the present Supplement. The monograph on eye drops has been completely revised and will prove to be one of the most fundamental changes provided by the new publication. The importance of sterility of ophthalmic preparations, at least at the time of dispensing, has been given great emphasis by the Codex Revision Committee. The monograph states that the eye drops of the B.P.C. are formulated for use in the conventional manner, and are not suitable for introduction into the anterior chamber of the eye during surgical procedures. The monograph also states that, for domiciliary use, not more than 20 mils should be supplied in each container, and that the eye drops should not be used later than one month after the container has been opened. When used in hospitals, the volume to be supplied should not exceed 10 mils, and should be discarded after one week, while in the operating theatre a previously unopened container should be used for each patient. A standard for containers is given, following a British Standard for eye drop bottles that will withstand autoclaving. As the belief that eye drops should be isotonic with the lachrymal secretion is no longer widely accepted, the use of salt for that purpose has been omitted for most of the monographs.

The eye lotions of the B.P.C. have been deleted, except for sodium bicarbonate eye lotion, which is still fairly extensively used. One eye lotion (sodium chloride) has been added, consequent upon its inclusion in the B.N.F., 1966.

The addition of a monograph on strong coal-tar solution and its use in several dermatological preparations should facilitate both large and small scale manufacture.

Another amendment of note is the replacement of amaranth by carmine and the addition of sodium metabisulphite as an antioxidant in glycerin of thymol compound.

A supplement is primarily intended to bridge the gaps in knowledge and techniques that are bound to become apparent in the interval between two successive editions of the Codex. No review can do justice to the wealth of subject matter dealt with in such a comprehensive volume. Because of the great advances that have been made since the publication of the 1963 Codex, the Supplement will prove an essential extension of that volume and worthy of detailed study by all practising pharmacists.

### **1966 Supplement to the British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1963**

*Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. 8½ x 5½ in. Pp. 172. 45s. Postage, United Kingdom, 1s.; overseas, 1s. 3d.*

# ANIMAL HEALTH NEWS AND VIEWS

## NEW ATTACK ON COCCIDIOSIS

PARAQUAT or dimethyl dipyrifyl is already well known to agriculturalists as an important member of that group of bipyridylum herbicides which was introduced only a few years ago as a revolutionary approach to the problems of weed control. However, recent interest in paraquat has not been confined to weed control. A recent veterinary report describes the administration of the substance via the drinking water of chicks and fowls to treat coccidiosis. For many years sulphadimidine and sulphquinoxaline have been widely used in coccidiosis but those drugs, though effective, can cause difficulties. The relatively high concentration necessary to overcome all the species of coccidia can represent a toxicity hazard to the flock. Fluid intake may be reduced, growth depressed or the haemorrhagic syndrome caused to develop. Paraquat has a marked activity against *Eimeria tenella*, the causative organism of caecal coccidiosis. It is very soluble in water, and dilute solutions are tasteless. Like sulphadimidine it is effective when administered to birds having an established infection, that is at the stage when blood is first found in the droppings and chicks begin to die. On the basis of those properties paraquat has been combined with sulphadimidine in low concentration for broad-spectrum treatment of the different forms of coccidiosis. The mixture (available commercially as Paramez, Imperial Chemical Industries) given continuously in the drinking water for six to ten days, has been shown to have therapeutic activity against the species of *Eimeria* associated with both caecal and intestinal coccidioses. Furthermore, by virtue of the low content of sulphadimidine (one-tenth the standard concentration) the difficulties associated with acceptance in the drinking water and the development of the haemorrhagic syndrome have not been encountered. Continuous administration over ten days had no unfavourable effects on egg production, fertility or hatchability during or after treatment.

## MAGNESIUM — IMPORTANT FOR LIVESTOCK

Magnesium deficiency is not uncommon in farm animals, especially amongst those exposed to climatic and nutritional stress, though there is often no clear evidence of clinical disorder until the symptoms of tetany have developed. The normal value of serum magnesium is about 2.3 mgm./100 mils but animals with tetany may exhibit values of 0.5 mgm./100 mils or less. The origins of hypomagnesæmic tetany are not fully understood, but a variety of factors appear to be involved, and there is agreement that the condition is more than a simple dietary deficiency of magnesium. The absolute level of the element in the blood would appear to be of less importance than a change in the level. Thus an animal normally having a high Mg level may suffer from hypomagnesæmia if the level falls, even though the new level may still be relatively high. It is recognised, however, that the disease may be prevented by ensuring an adequate intake of the element in the daily feed.

Net requirement of magnesium for a cow in milk is 2.5 gm. per day, but as the efficiency of absorption varies considerably in some animals it is necessary to allow each cow a daily intake of 20-25 gm. The method commonly employed to ensure an adequate intake is to feed calcined magnesite (magnesium oxide) either mixed with the concentrate ration or given separately and rendered more acceptable by mixing it with salt and a little bruised oats. The magnesium reserves in a cow last for only about two days and it is therefore important that the dietary supplement should be continued daily throughout periods of risk (in severe winter weather when pastures are poor and food scarce, and during pregnancy and lactation). The daily dose of calcined magnesite is 60 gm. for cattle and 15 gm. for

calves and sheep. Another approach to the control of hypomagnesæmia has been to raise the content of magnesium in the herbage by the direct application of calcined magnesite to the pastures at the rate of 5 cwt. per acre. In experimental work, pastures on light soil treated have maintained a satisfactory magnesium content in the herbage for three years, but with medium and heavy soils the method was effective for only two years and one year respectively.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

### CODEX REVISION COMMITTEE

THE minutes of the meeting of the Codex Revision Committee held on December 13, 1965, were presented to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on February 2 by MR. K. HOLLAND.

It was considered desirable that there should be available a standard for titanium dioxide which would ensure that the material was suitable for internal use, the substance being widely used in the shells of hard gelatin capsules and in tablet coatings. The Committee had agreed to prepare such a standard for the next Codex.

It was pointed out that, as a general rule, B.P.C. preparations formulated for internal use were coloured where necessary with permitted food dyes. Gargle of potassium chlorate and phenol, however, was coloured with sulphur blue, which was not a permitted food dye. As the gargle was not intended to be swallowed or to be used over a long period the Committee had felt that the dye would be harmless, and it was agreed to continue its use.

While the standards for preparations that could be prepared extemporaneously were based upon an assessment of the variations that could occur in ordinary dispensing, other preparations had standards based upon good manufacturing practice, necessitating analytical control during manufacture. Preparations affected included capsules, tablets, an ampouled powder for preparing injections, certain extracts and emulsions, and lozenges prepared by compression. It was agreed that an explanatory paragraph should be included in the next Codex.

The Committee confirmed the decision that in the Supplement monograph for concentrated raspberry juice, the upper limit of sulphur dioxide should be 4,700 parts per million, in order to provide the best possible preservative action in extemporaneously prepared raspberry syrup and preparations containing such syrup.

It was also agreed that eye drops containing chlorhexidine acetate should be sterilised by autoclaving. Although a small proportion of the bactericide was decomposed by the process, no significant increase in toxicity resulted.

The proposal to base standards for suppositories in the next Codex on the average content of five, with a limit of  $\pm$  10 per cent. of prescribed content had been accepted. Similar standards were accepted for moulded pessaries.

Attention was drawn to the synonym "compound tablets of calciferol" and the possibility of confusion with tablets of calciferol, B.P. (which contain 100 times as much calciferol). It was agreed to delete the synonym in the Supplement.

The adoption of gauge sizes for sutures related to dimensions in metric units was reported to be under consideration by the ligatures and sutures subcommittee and by the European Pharmacopœia Commission. It was agreed that it would be desirable for the gauge sizes in the next Codex and the European Pharmacopœia to be in agreement with one another, and that, if the British Standards Institution persisted with its intention to issue a standard for surgical stainless steel wire, that also should conform with the same system of gauge sizes. The minutes were received and the recommendations adopted.

# Costs of the Quality Control of Drugs

## "A SENSE OF PROPORTION NECESSARY"

A PRIME requirement of those engaged in pharmaceutical control procedures must be to keep a sense of proportion. They must be prepared to make responsible judgments about what is important and what is not, said Mr. John C. Hanbury in his address to the pharmaceutical group luncheon club of the Royal Society of Health on February 9. The title of his talk was "Some Wider Aspects of Quality Control."

Mr. Hanbury believed that earlier generations of pharmacists, whether in retail, hospital or manufacturing practice, were entitled to high praise for achieving such high standards of pharmacy and pharmaceutical products at a time when legal control of those products was sketchy in the extreme. It was due to the high standards of pharmaceutical practice in Britain that legal requirements had come to be so inadequate for so long.

### "End of an Era"

In medicine and pharmacy the "thalidomide affair" marked the end of an era. Before it "quality control" had not been regarded in most people's minds as applying to clinical efficacy. Now clinical performance had logically and properly come to be regarded as part and parcel of the quality control of medicine. One aspect of that new concept was a principle enunciated by the Macgregor Committee in its first report, when it announced its intention of categorising certain new preparations in terms of unacceptably lesser efficacy or unacceptably greater toxicity than existing products.

It was typical of the way things were done in the United Kingdom that the Dunlop Committee had no mandatory powers, but that the necessity for and reasonableness of its functions were so nearly universally accepted that its effectiveness has, he believed, been just as great on a nominally voluntary basis as it would have been if the committee had full mandatory legal powers. "In various subtle ways it may indeed be more effective operating as it does."

The consequences of the tragic thalidomide episode had been profound. They had imposed a burden on all concerned with research into medicinal chemicals that had significantly slowed up the progress of research and had added £ millions annually to the cost of such programmes. "Every new product must now be screened against the most appropriate laboratory animals for potential teratogenic properties and this need had necessitated in many cases the doubling up of animal breeding and holding units and a great increase in laboratory accommodation and expert staff. The introduction of this stiff hurdle in addition to all the other obstacles that research programmes have to negotiate will undoubtedly retard the speed at which future discoveries will be made and will materially increase the cost of such discoveries. It may indeed prevent important advances in medicine being made, since some of the most important

long-established drugs in use today might never have got off the ground if present-day teratogenicity procedures had been operating when they were first discovered." Mr. Hanbury stressed also the great increase in the demand for live-animal evidence.

"I suspect that there is a growing feeling in academic and Government-sponsored institutions, as there is in industry, that this particular pendulum has swung too far and that there is an element of 'keeping up with the Jones's' in the sheer volume of animal experimentation that is being used to support research programmes." He felt sure that in a few years time, with the aid of statisticians, means would be found of obtaining the needed information from substantially fewer animals than were used now. "The cost and complexity of biological control has increased greatly, and the community is paying a high price for it, no matter whether the research units involved are supported by public or private money."

There was a laudable tendency for ever higher chemical and physical standards of purity to be required and—in theory at least—it was difficult even to question such a tendency without laying oneself open to the charge of irresponsibility.

### Quality-control "Mania"

It was sometimes said that an attempt should be made to isolate 1 per cent. of impurity, whatever it may be, and determine its own pharmacological and toxicological properties. "This kind of thing can so easily, to my mind, represent quality-control mania gone mad, especially when one thinks that, in many instances, the impurity will represent 1 per cent. of a dose of, say, 10 mgm., which is going to be administered in any case in about 200 mgm. of inert tabling material."

Mr. Hanbury went on to refer to the realisation of the need for more quality control in the pharmaceutical service in hospitals. The practical difficulty in most hospital pharmacies of doing other than occasional spot checks underlined the importance of high professional standards and adequate coverage of the pharmaceutical needs of a hospital by qualified staff. The hospital pharmacist should not only be allowed to but be required to have control and responsibility for drugs, especially dangerous and potent ones right from the pharmacy to the patients' bedside. Adequate pharmaceutical control at all stages should be the responsibility of the pharmacist and not that of the junior nursing staff.

Mr. Hanbury then turned to cost aspects of quality control, since outside the costing departments of manufacturing concerns, he said, there was little realisation of their magnitude. The control of a long tablet run of average material cost might amount to about 2½ per cent. of the total factory cost, but a run of 100,000 tablets might cost as much to control as one of a 100 millions. Control procedures for inje-

tions might account for between 5 per cent. and 7½ per cent. of the total cost. The cost and complexity of the equipment in analytical laboratories was continually increasing. Over the whole range of factory production of pharmaceuticals, quality-control costs might well average between 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. of total factory cost.

### Danger to Progress

"In many aspects of life in our scientific age further progress is in danger of being held back by the disproportionate cost of achieving it. It is probable that further progress in space research will be confined to the two great world powers. Already conventional aeronautical research is becoming more and more strangled by its cost and complexity and this country may indeed have developed its last original aeroplane. In the field of pharmaceutics we are in danger of heading in the same direction, and the cost of achieving a really original breakthrough and the risks involved in working in such fields are becoming greater every year. It would I think be accepted that the margin of safety that public opinion demands has already slowed down the process of finding solutions to some of the still unsolved problems of medicine. I express no opinion as to whether the mood of super-caution that now prevails is in mankind's best interests or not. I put it to you that it is a fact with which we have to live."

### EXPANSION PROJECTS

THE fourth ethylene plant of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., which will have a capacity of 200,000 tons a year, comes on stream at the company's Wilton works, North Yorkshire, within the next few weeks. Nearby, the site for a fifth ethylene plant, which will have a capacity of 450,000 tons a year and be the world's largest, is now being prepared.

A NEW company is being formed by Cerebos, Ltd., and Staveley Industries, Ltd., to take over the salt production interests of the two companies. Messrs. Staveley will hold a 75 per cent. shareholding, the remaining 25 per cent. being taken by Cerebos, Ltd. First function of the joint enterprise will be constructing the new works in the Sandbach-Middlewich salt fields of Cheshire.

THE construction of a new research building began in January for Dragoco (Great Britain), Ltd., at Hutton Industrial Estate, Brentwood, Essex. It will afford more spacious development opportunities in line with the corresponding importance of the company's research programme. The laboratories will be equipped with the latest technical facilities for fragrance and flavour research and the development of new basic materials for cosmetics. Existing departments will also be enlarged and a scientific library incorporated. The building is due for completion by 1967.

## TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16: Trading in the CRUDE DRUGS market during the week was quiet with little interest shown in any particular commodity.

Where changed, prices were mostly higher reflecting the short supply position. Shipment offers of BUCHU were difficult to obtain and spot quotations were sixpence per lb. dearer. Costa Rican IPECACUANHA was again firmer on the spot, and whilst shipment was not offered from primary sources there were second-hand sellers at a level 4s. per lb. above the previous week's value. STYRAX was nominally one shilling per lb. firmer and VALERIAN ROOT about fourpence per lb. dearer. With little or no interest in MENTHOL at the high prices that have been ruling, offers began to ease; Chinese material was down by one shilling per lb. and Brazilian by sixpence. Lower also were PERU BALSAM (by 2s. per lb.) and PEPPERS. Offers for new-crop Jamaican GINGER were received at 240s. per cwt. for No. 3.

Among ESSENTIAL OILS the trend was mainly towards lower prices. Ceylon CITRONELLA was one penny per lb. lower at 4s. 3d., c.i.f.; LEMONGRASS was down sixpence per kilo in both positions. In line with menthol, Chinese and Brazilian PEPPERMINTS were down about threepence per lb.

MERSALYL was reduced 10s. per kilo for the ACID and SODIUM salts. MERCURIALS are likely to show a further reduction in the near future following reduced rates for MERCURY. The metal fell by an aggregate of £8 per flask during the week.

## Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices given below may be subject to import surcharge.

ACETIC ACID.—Per ton in bulk: B.P.C., glacial £80 to £84; 98-100 per cent., £76 to £80. Technical 80 per cent. grades: Pure £70 to £74; technical, £64 to £68. Small lots B.P.C., 5-gall. demijohn 16s. per gall.; 10 demijohns, 11s. per gall.

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID.—One-ton lots 4s. 0d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s. 5d.; 1-cwt., 4s. 8d.

ADRENALINE.—(Per gm.) Synthetic B.P., 1-kilo lots, 11d.; 500 gm. is 1s. 1d. ACID TARTRATE, B.P., 1 kilo, 7½d.; 500 gm., 9d.

p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID.—SODIUM, 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

BENZOIC ACID.—One cwt., 2s. 10d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, 2s. 7d. per lb.

BISMUTH SALTS.—(Per kilo):—

Quantity	Under 50		50		250	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CARBONATE	77 10	76 0	75 0			
SALICYLATE	72 4	70 6	—			
SUBGALLATE	67 10	66 0	—			
SUBNITRATE	71 10	70 0	69 0			

BORAX.—B.P. grade, 1 ton and upwards: Granular, £54 10s.; crystals, £58; powder, £59; extra fine powder, £60 per ton, all in hessian sacks. Less £1 for paper bags. Commercial from £44 10s. to £51 per ton as to type and packing. Anhydrous borax is £64 1s. 6d. in paper bags, including import surcharge; carriage paid in Great Britain. Surcharge for small quantities: Less than 1 ton but not less than 10 cwt., 2s. per cwt.; 5 to 9 cwt., 4s.; 1 to 4 cwt., 8s.

BORIC ACID.—B.P. grade in 1-ton and upwards (per ton): Granular, £84; crystals, £97; powder, £90 10s.; extra-fine

powder, £92 10s. per ton in lined hessian bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Less £1 per ton if supplied in paper bags. Technical from £70 to £80 10s. per ton according to type and packing.

BROMIDES.—Crystals (per kilo):—

	Under 50 Kilos		50 Kilos	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
POTASSIUM*	6	3	5	8
SODIUM	6	3	5	8
AMMONIUM	7	2	6	7

\*Powder is fourpence per kilo more.

CITRIC ACID.—Domestic powder in bags, per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots, 214s.; 5-19 cwt., 212s.; 1 ton, 208s. Crystals plus 10s. cwt. ANHYDROUS powder and granular plus 10 per cent.

CORTISONE.—One-kilo lots, ACETATE 4s. 6d.; HYDROCORTISONE ACETATE or ALCOHOL, 4s. 6d. per gm.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Home-trade:—One-ton lots, 241s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 242s.; 5-9-cwt., 243s.; 2-4-cwt., 244s.; 1-cwt., 245s. (If supplied in bags deduct 5s.)

FUMARIC ACID.—Food grade in 5-cwt. lots are 227s. to 234s. per cwt.

GALIC ACID.—B.P., 12s. 3d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; 5-cwt., 12s.

GLYCERIN.—Chemically pure, B.P. (per cwt.):—

	Over 25 tons	5 tons and under 25 tons		1 ton and under 5 tons		Under 1 ton
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
TANK WAGONS						
10-14 tons	186 0	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 tons	187 6	189 6	—	—	—	—
DRUMS						
5 cwt.	190 0	192 0	195 0	201 0	201 0	201 0
2½ cwt.	193 0	195 0	198 0	204 0	204 0	204 0
TINS						
56 lb.	197 0	199 0	202 0	208 0	208 0	208 0
28 lb.	219 0	221 0	226 0	235 0	235 0	235 0
14 lb.	223 0	225 0	230 0	239 0	239 0	239 0

Minimum delivery 2½ cwt. Drums charged and returnable. Tins and cases free. Minimum terms for technical grade glycerin s.g. 1.2627 are 181s. per cwt. for lots of over 25 tons in bulk deliveries of 10-14 tons.

GUAIACOLS.—LIQUID, B.P.C., 16s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; CRYSTALS, 15s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s.

HEXAMINE.—B.P., 1s. 6d. per lb. for 1-ton lots, delivered in 1-cwt. bags, Technical is 1s. 5d. per lb.

HEXAMINE MANDELATE.—50 kilo lots, 27s. per kilo; 1,000 kilos, 23s. 6d.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.—Dilute B.P.C. 1964, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 5d. per kilo, as to quantity; Scheels from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE.—Per kilo, 3,418s. 10d.; METHYL BROMIDE, 3,589s. 9d.

HYOSCYAMINE SULPHATE.—Per kilo, 1,400s.

HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID.—B.P.C., 1959, 15s. 5d. per kilo; 50 per cent., 19s. 3d.

IODIDES.—(Per kilo). POTASSIUM, 21s. 6d. (for 50-kilo lots). SODIUM, 28s. 6d. (for 25-kilo lots). AMMONIUM, 46s. 6d.

IODINE.—Resublimed in less than 50-kilo lots, 30s. 6d. per kilo; 50 kilos and over, 29s. 9d. Minimum delivered rates for CRUDE is 18s. 7d. per kilo.

IDOFORM.—Powder (per kilo), 55s. 3d. in 50-kilo lots; less than 50-kilos, 56s. 9d. Crystals are 6s. 6d. per kilo more.

IRON SALTS.—AMMONIUM CITRATE, 250-kilos, 9s. 4d. kilo; CARBONATE (SACCHARA-

TED), B.P.C., 1949, 28-lb., 3s. 3d. lb.; 1-cwt., 3s. lb. CHLORIDE, B.P.C., 1949, 3s. 1d. per kilo; GLUCONATE, B.P.C., 4s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots; OXIDE RED PRECIPITATED, B.P.C., 1949, 25 kilos, 6s. 3d. per kilo; PHOSPHATE, B.P.C., 7s. 2d. per kilo; QUININE CITRATE, 6s. per oz. in 100-oz. tin, nominal; SUBCARBONATE, 100-kilos, 6s. 0d. per kilo; SULPHATE, B.P., crystals 1-cwt. 70s. per cwt.; 5-cwt. 65s. per cwt.; granular, 2s. 6d. per cwt. extra; exsiccated, 1-cwt. 126s., 5-cwt. 121s. per cwt.

LACTATES.—CALCIUM, B.P., 270s. per cwt. in 5-cwt. lots and 280s. for 1-cwt. per lb.

LACTIC ACID.—B.P. 4s. 7d. per lb. for 12-winchester lots and 4s. 2d. for 5-cwt. lots. Edible, 80 per cent. acid, £270 per ton for under 1-ton lots; 12-winchesters. 2s. 9d. per lb.

LACTOSE.—B.P. in 1-ton lots packed in 1-cwt. paper-lined sacks, £129 10s. per ton delivered in the United Kingdom.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE.—One-ton lots: LIGHT, 129s.; HEAVY, 148s. per cwt.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE.—Crystals in 50-kilo kegs, 5s. 6d. per kilo.

MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE.—B.P.C., 1-cwt. lots, 3s. 11d. per lb.; 1-ton 3s. 6d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM OXIDE, B.P.—LIGHT, 1-cwt. lots, 3s. 10d. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 7d.; HEAVY, 5s. 10d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE.—B.P.C. (15 per cent.), 3s. 11d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATES: DIHYDROGEN, 50-kilo lots, in kegs, 8s. 9d. kilo.

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. in minimum 1-ton lots from £21 to £25 per ton. Exsiccated, £61 per ton.

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE.—(Per lb.). Under 5-cwt. lots, 4s. 1d.; 1-ton, 3s. 4d.

MERCUCROCHROME.—250-gm. lots are 147s. per kilo; 1-kilo, 127s.

OLEIC ACID.—B.P. grade, £188 10s. per ton, 1-gall. lots, 22s. 10d.

PHENOL.—Ice crystals in bulk, 1s. 4d. per lb. LIQUID, B.P., 1s. 9d. per lb. in 56-lb. returnable tins.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.—B.P. (s.g. 1.750) drums, 1s. 4d. per lb.; bottles from 5s. 1d. per kilo.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—One-cwt. photographic crystals, 29s. 3d. per lb.

SULPHURIC ACID.—Pharmaceutical quality from 28s. to 35s. per cwt. in carboys ex works.

TALC.—B.P.C. in 1-ton lots is quoted at 1s. 2d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—The B.P. fluffy, 9s. 6d. per lb. (5-cwt. lots) and powder, 8s. 3d.

TARTARIC ACID.—(In bags): 1-ton lots, 268s. per cwt.; 5-19 cwt., 283s.; 1 cwt., 285s. If supplied in drums add 8s. cwt.

THIOLYCOLIC ACID.—Basic rates per lb. 97-98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. AMMONIUM THIOLYCOLATE, 40 per cent., pH 9.3 (24-lb. packs), 6s. 8d.; MONOETHANOLAMINE THIOLYCOLATE, pH 9.40 per cent., 9s. 10d. All carriage paid United Kingdom and subject to purchase tax.

ZINC CARBONATE.—One-cwt. lots, 2s. 0d. per lb.; 1-ton, 1s. 9d.

ZINC CHLORIDE.—B.P.C. 1954, cake, 15s. 5d. per kilo; sticks, 17s. 3d.

ZINC OXIDE.—Two-ton lots, B.P. grade, are now £131 10s. per ton; 1 ton, £132 10s.

ZINC PEROXIDE.—One-cwt. lots of B.P., 5s. per lb.

ZINC SULPHATE.—B.P., 50 kilos, 3s. 6d. per kilo.

## Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot, Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

AGAR. — Kobé No. 1, 13s. 6d. per lb. in bond; shipment, 14s., c.i.f. Spanish nominal on the spot at 16s., duty paid.

ALOES. — (Per cwt.). Cape primes, spot, 260s.; shipment, 255s., c.i.f., and Curaçao, 265s.; spot; shipment, 260s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese, STAR, 150s. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 120s., c.i.f.

ANNATTO. — Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 290s. per cwt.

BALSAMS. — (Per lb.); CANADA: lower grade 32s. 6d. spot nominal. COPAIBA: B.P.C., spot, 14s. PERU: 23s., spot; shipment, 21s., c.i.f. TOLU: B.P., from 12s. 6d. to 35s.

BELLADONNA.—LEAVES, 6s. per lb., spot; shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f. ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block, spot from £20 to £40 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU.—Spot, 5s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 5s., c.i.f.

CALUMBA.—Mozambique root, 130s. per cwt. spot.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 3d., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS.—(Per lb.). Alleppy greens, spot, 31s. Shipment, 30s., c.i.f. quoted. Ceylon greens, 31s. 6d., spot and 32s., c.i.f. Prime seed, none available spot; 36s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASCARA. — Spot, 225s. per cwt.; shipment, 216s., c.i.f.

CASSIA. — *Lignea*, whole for shipment, 230s. cwt., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE. — Belgian flowers 15s. to 16s. per lb., spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 2s. 7d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 5d., c.i.f.

CHILLIES.—Zanzibar, spot 460s. per cwt. Mombasa, 510s., spot.

CINNAMON.—BARK, Seychelles, 165s. cwt. spot; shipment, 127s. 6d., c.i.f.; QUILLS, Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.); 4 O's, 10s.; single O, 9s. 4d.; quillings, 5s. 3d.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar, spot, 2s. 10d. per lb. standard grade, shipment, 2s. 7d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL. — (Per lb.). Canary Isle silver-grey, 17s. 6d.; forward, 16s. 3d. landed; black-brilliant, 18s. 6d.; forward, 19s. 3d. landed. Peruvian silver-grey, 14s. 6d.

COCILLANA.—Bark, 3s. 6d. per lb. nominal. No shipment offers.

COLOCYNTH PULP. — Spot offered at 4s. 9d. per lb., shipment, 4s. 3d., c.i.f.

DIGITALIS.—*Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

ERGOT. — Portuguese—Spanish, spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s., c.i.f., nominal. Continental, 9s. 6d., spot.

GENTIAN. — Root, 285s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 95s. spot; 85s., c.i.f., for shipment; peeled, 210s. spot and 185s., c.i.f. African, spot, 240s. per cwt. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 380s. shipment, March-May easier at 340s., c.i.f.; Cochin, spot, 275s.; shipment, 240s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 162s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 152s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.). Australian light amber, spot, 115s. to 120s.; and medium amber, 105s. to 110s.; Argentine, 115s. to 120s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 115s. to 120s.

IPECACUANHA. — Matto Grosso for ship-

ment, 53s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 55s. Costa Rican, 72s. 6d., spot; second-hand sellers for shipment, 70s., c.i.f. Colombian, spot, 55s. nominal; shipment not offering.

JALAP.—Mexican whole bulbs, 4s. 6d. per lb. on spot; shipment, 4s. 3d. Brazilian, 1s. 8d. per lb. spot.

KARAYA.—No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS. — West African halves are 8d. per lb. on the spot. Good quality replacements scarce.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P., is from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 9d.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LIME FLOWERS.—Spot short at 2s. 2d. per lb.

LINSEED. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA.—Dutch on the spot, 4s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f. American, 13s. per lb. spot.

LYCOPODIUM.—Indian triple-sifted, 8s. 6d. per lb., spot.

MACE.—Whole No. 1, 15s. per lb. f.o.b. for forward delivery.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 33s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 34s. in bond (38s. 6d., duty paid); Brazilian for shipment, 38s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 38s. 6d., in bond.

MERCURY.—Spot £170 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 80s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak spot, easier at 4s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 0d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 2d., spot; shipment, 3s. 1d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available, shipment, 355s., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM. — Spot per cwt.: *Emodi* 225s., spot; shipment, 210s., c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—Manufacturing grades offered at from 5s. to 15s. per lb.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE.—Spanish, 240s.; Turkish, 185s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 167s. 6d., spot. CELERY.—Indian, 170s., spot; shipment, 140s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 65s. Rumanian whole, 65s.; Rumanian splits, 57s. 6d., all duty paid; Moroccan for shipment firmer at 57s., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Cyprian, 360s.; Indian, 320s.; Moroccan, 350s., duty paid; Cyprian, 310s., Indian, 250s. Moroccan, 310s., all c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 130s., spot nominal; shipment, 97s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 125s., duty paid; Indian, 160s. Shipment: Chinese, 115s., c.i.f.; Indian, 130s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 65s., duty paid; shipment, 52s. 6d. to 54s., c.i.f.

MUSTARD. — English, 72s. 6d. to 95s., according to quality.

STYRAX.—Spot, 16s. per lb. nominal.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, spot, 120s. per cwt.; shipment, old crop, 100s., c.i.f.; new crop, March-April, 102s. 6d., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, spot, 336s. per cwt. nominal; shipment not offered. Continental root 375s. nominal spot; shipment offers difficult.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES' — Dar-es-Salaam, 430s., shipment, 403s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 365s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 290s.; shipment, 252s. 6d., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 580s.; shipment, 477s. 6d., c.i.f.

## Essential and Expressed Oils

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

BAY.—From 41s. 6d. lb. on the spot.

BERGAMOT.—Spot, 170s. per lb.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 10s. 9d. per lb.

CALAMUS.—Spot from 48s. per lb.

CAMPHOR, WHITE. — Chinese for shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot, 2s. 7d. lb., duty paid.

CANANGA.—Spot from 45s. to 50s. per lb.

CARAWAY.—Imported from 45s.; English distilled, 67s. 6d. per lb.

CASTOR.—Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £133 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CEDARWOOD. — American from 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; East African, 8s. 6d.

CHENOPODIUM.—From 38s. per lb.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 4s. 7d.; shipment, 4s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan 4s. 8d., in bond and 4s. 8d., c.i.f. Chinese 4s. 5d. in bond; 4s. 5d., c.i.f.

CORIANDER.—From 40s. per lb. spot.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil, 120s. per lb., imported 90s. to 100s.

DILL.—Imported from 39s. 6d. per lb., spot.

EUCALYPTUS. — B.P. 70-75 per cent., 5s. 6d. per lb.; 80-85 per cent., 6s. 6d.

GERANIUM. — Bourbon, 87s. 6d. to 92s. 6d., spot; Algerian, 75s.

GRAPEFRUIT. — West Indian, 13s. per lb. spot.

LAVANDIN. — From 28s. to 32s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER. — French from 40s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE. — From 37s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 29s. 6d. per kilo; shipment, 29s., c.i.f.

PALMAROSA. — Shipment, 170s. per kilo; spot nominal.

PATCHOULI. — Spot nominal; shipment, 120s. per lb., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.) *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment offered at 13s. 6d.; c.i.f. and spot, 13s. 6d. Brazilian for shipment, 14s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 14s. 6d. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 72s.; forward shipment, 82s. 6d. American from 39s. to 49s., as to source.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay for shipment, 13s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 14s. 3d. per lb.

PIMENTO. — Imported BERRY, 32s. 6d.; LEAF, 24s. per lb.

PINE. — *Pumilionis*, 20s. per lb., *sylvestris*, 8s.; *abietis*, 14s.

ROSEMARY. — Spanish, 13s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

RUE. — Spanish is 22s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

SAGE.—Spanish, 22s. per lb.; Dalmatian, 26s.

TANGERINE.—Sicilian best quality about 40s. per lb.

THYME.—Red, 29s. 6d. per lb. for 45-50 per cent., duty paid.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon, spot, 85s. to 90s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 135s.

## UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 15: Brazilian MENTHOL fell back to about \$6.40 per lb. after finding no buyers at slightly higher prices, and PATCHOULI OIL at \$16.50 per lb. was firmer. There were no important developments in crude drugs. There was some demand for such items at BELLADONNA, STRAMONIUM, RAUWOLFIA and HENNA, but no prices were quoted.

## TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED  
BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," February 2, No. 4562

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics and hair lotions (3)

SCHEHERAZADE, 866,201, by R. J. G. Perfumers, Ltd., London, E.1.

For cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations, preparations for the hair, shampoos, dentifrices, soaps, essential oils, and toilet articles (3)

PRIVATE EYES, 880,184, by Revlon (Suisse), S.A., Zurich, 5, Switzerland.

For cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations, soaps, shampoos and eau de cologne (3)

REGIMENTAL, 881,721, by Gillette Industries, Ltd., Isleworth, Middlesex.

For cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations, perfumes, soaps and preparations for the hair (3)

PERFECTRA, B881,791, by Beauty Counselors of London, Ltd., Newhaven, Sussex.

For common soap, detergents for use in dish-washing; and polishing paste (3)

JOY, 882,368, by Procter &amp; Gamble, Ltd., Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

For all goods (5)

INOSTAID, 865,494, by American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For dietary preparations of vitamins made from molasses and being in tablet form (5)

CUBAN BOY, 870,832, by English Grains Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.

For pharmaceutical preparations not for oral administration (5)

SEBSEL, 873,326, by Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use, sanitary substances, medical and surgical plasters, material prepared for bandaging, disinfectants and antiseptics (5)

Device with letters BTZ, B873,614, ANAFRANIL, 884,607, by J. R. Geigy, A.G., Basle, Switzerland.

For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations (5)

COMAGNES, 875,316, by Mundipharma, A.G., Rheinfelden, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for veterinary use (5)

TRANQUAPET, 881,253, by Lambert-Kay, Inc., Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

For deodorant and anti-perspirant preparations, medicated preparations for the treatment of the scalp, the skin and the feet (5)

REGIMENTAL, 881,722, by Gillette Industries, Ltd., Isleworth, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

LISANGOR, 881,850, by Roussel-Uclaf, Paris VIIe, France.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations (5)

GERIDIL, 882,391, by West-Silten Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Hove, 3, Sussex. EUROFRON, 882,770, COLYSE, 882,772, by Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants.

For pharmaceutical preparations and products (5)

SOLGESIC, 884,136, by American Home Products Corporation, New York, U.S.A.

For electric hair clippers (for personal use) and parts (8)

ANDIS OUTLINER, B872,052, by Andis Clipper Co., Racine, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

For eyebrow tweezers, eyebrow curlers, and parts (8) and for eyebrow brushes, mascara brushes, and combs (21)

MAYBELLINE, 884,785-86, by Maybelline Co., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

For cinematographic apparatus and instruments and parts (9)

MOVIOLA, 880,859, by Moviola Manufacturing Co., North Hollywood, California, U.S.A.

For vacuum flasks; heat insulated vessels; and containers for use with the aforesaid goods (21)

Device with words ALADDIN'S BREAKFAST IN BED, 882,409, by Aladdin Industries, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

"Trade Marks Journal," February 9, No. 4563

For perfumes, eau-de-Cologne, toilet preparations (non-medicated), cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, toilet articles, soaps and essential oils (3) and for medicated preparations for the treatment of the skin (5)

BEAUTY CLIMATE, 885,478-79, by Coty (England), Ltd., London, W.1.

For perfumes, toilet preparations (non-medicated), cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), preparations for the hair, and soaps (3)

ACIDOUX, 861,771, CALOPHYL, B861,772, by L'Oreal, Paris, France.

For hair bleaching preparations (3)

PLATINOREAL, 861,773, by L'Oreal, Paris, France.

For preparations for the hair (3)

SEBO TRITAL, PELLI TRITAL, 861,774-75, by L'Oreal, Paris, France.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils, all being goods for sale in the United Kingdom (3)

TIGHT LINE, 882,063, WEE WILLY WINKY, 885,186, by Cussons Sons &amp; Co., Ltd., Kersal, Manchester, 7.

For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes); and washing preparations for laundry and domestic use (3)

LAMEX, 882,116, by Coldsudz, Ltd., Dublin, 6, Eire.

For tooth-paste (3)

EVIDENT, 884,800, by Frisco Foods Corporation, Wilmington, 99, Delaware, U.S.A.

For perfumes, toilet preparations (non-medicated), cosmetic preparations, preparations for the hair, and soaps (3)

TE QUIERO, 885,732, by Woman's World, Ltd., London, W.1.

For perfumes, colognes, talcs, bath salts, face powders, lipsticks, skin creams, hand lotions, mascara and nail lacquers, all being cosmetic preparations or non-medicated toilet preparations; preparations for the hair, and soaps (3)

GOYA, 885,959, by Goya, Ltd., London, W.1.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, non-medicated cosmetic preparations and hair lotions (3)

HELMSPAN, 886,854, by Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For soaps, perfumes, cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations; bath salts, bath crystals, bath essences, all being non-medicated; hair lotions, hair creams and hair pomades, and dentifrices (3) and for medicated bath preparations; deodorants; sanitary preparations and substances; and medicated preparations for the skin and the scalp (5)

GROTTO, 885,141-42, by Britanol, Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds, Yorks.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations, all in liquid or powder form and packed in individual doses (5)

DISTA, 844,155, by Eli Lilly &amp; Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants.

For household disinfectants (5)

Device with words FLAMINGO BRAND, 858,081, by James France &amp; Co., Ltd., Savile Town, Dewsbury, Yorks.

For all goods (5)

CIRFA, 862,469, by Evans Medical, Ltd., Liverpool, 24.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances, all adapted to be dispensed in aerosol or spray form (5)

FRAMYSPRAY, 875,837, by Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

For veterinary preparations and substances (5)

SHAMPENE, 882,625, by Stevenson, Turner &amp; Boyce, Ltd., Reading, Berks. NEBROVAX, 884,628, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

NONALPEN, 882,747, ADSORVAC, 886,143, by Beecham Research Laboratories, Brentford, Middlesex.

For medicinal, pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations (5)

LEDERSTATIN, 884,414, by American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For foods for infants (5)

PEDIADON, 884,701, by Laboratoires G. A. Cochard, Brussels, Belgium.

For cough syrup for human use (5)

CATACOUGH, 884,900, by UCB (Union Chimique-Chemische Bedrijven) S.A., Saint-Gilles-les-Bruxelles, Belgium.

For medicated preparations for human use in the treatment of insomnia (5)

VALITONE, 885,086, by Inter-Alia Pharmaceutical Services, Ltd., London, E.12.

For medicinal and pharmaceutical substances (5)

AKLOREP, 885,092, by Inter-Alia Pharmaceutical Services, Ltd., London, E.12.

For electric shavers, battery driven dry shavers and parts (8)

MERLIN, 885,570, by Needle Industries, Ltd., Birmingham.

For photographic and cinematographic reflex cameras and parts and fittings (9)

SUPERFLEX 8, B880,976, by Hanimex (U.K.), Ltd., London, S.E.1.

For sunglasses (9)

BOY WATCHERS, 881,128, by Sea and Ski Corporation, Reno, Nevada, U.S.A.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments, and parts and fittings (9)

TOETELL, 885,822, by Technical and Optical Equipment (London), Ltd., London, W.2.

For electrical apparatus for vibratory massage and parts (10)

ANDIS, 875,720, by Andis Clipper Co., Racine, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

## PATENTS

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

January 26, 1966

Method for inhibiting the growth of bacteria. M. &amp; T. Chemicals, Inc. 1,022,025.

Basic ethers. Lipha, Lyonnaise Industrielle Pharmaceutique. 1,022,032.

Basic esters. Lipha, Lyonnaise Industrielle Pharmaceutique. 1,022,033.

Alcohols and process for producing the same. Lipha, Lyonnaise Industrielle Pharmaceutique. 1,022,034.

3-alkyl substituted 4-methyl-phenyl-N-methyl carbamates. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,022,036.

Indolylbenzoxazinones. Upjohn Co. 1,022,037.

Steroids and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 1,022,042.

Carboxylic acid derivatives of substituted 4-thiazolidinones and preparation thereof. Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. 1,022,044.

Substituted 4-thiazolidinones and preparation thereof. Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. 1,022,045.

Amides of substituted thiazolidinones and preparation thereof. Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. 1,022,046.

Derivatives of 4-thiazolidinones and preparation thereof. Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. 1,022,047.

Thiazolidinone compounds. Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. 1,022,048.

Package for sterile storage of surgical devices and accessories. Novo Terapeutisk Laboratorium, A/S. 1,022,088.

Photographic materials comprising a light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer. Kodak, Ltd. 1,022,102.

Manufacture of herbicidally active granules. "Shell" Research, Ltd. 1,022,164.

Prolonged release oral pharmaceutical tablets. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 1,022,171.

Photographic materials, especially for imbibition printing. Ferrania, S.p.A. 1,022,208.

Cyclosteroids and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 1,022,209.

1,3-Disubstituted-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-1,7-naphthyridines and their preparation. Sterling Drug, Inc. 1,022,214.

Fungicidal compositions. Nissan Kagaku Kogyo, K.K. 1,022,217-18.

Preparation of purified lipid A from crude lipid A derived from lipopolysaccharides of gram-negative bacteria. Taisho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. 1,022,265.

Methods of preparing fungicidal water-insoluble aryl sulphonates. Chimitechnic. 1,022,294.

Aerosol deodorant compositions. Boehme Fettechne, G.m.b.H. 1,022,331.

Bottle cap and closure. N. Neuner. 1,022,379.

Production of an agent for the treatment of pathological meteorism. C. F. Asche &amp; Co., A.G. 1,022,393.

Electrolytic preparation of boric acid. United States Borax &amp; Chemical Corporation. 1,022,395.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from March 9.

## PRINT AND PUBLICITY

## PRESS ADVERTISING

AGFA, LTD., 27 Regent Street, London, S.W.1: Agfa products. In national Press.  
BIOMETICA, LTD., Barnet By-pass, Borcham Wood, Herts; Woltz Italiana nail enamels. In national Press.  
CUXSON, GERRARD & CO., LTD., Oldbury, Birmingham: Carnation corn caps and calous caps. In national Press.  
DIXOR, LTD., St. Leonard's Road, Mortlake, London, S.W.14: Velouty de Dxor powder cream. In women's magazines.



**NEW PACKS:** De Witt's pills now appear in redesigned cartons with new point-of-sale material as illustrated (from E. C. De Witt & Co., Ltd., Cherry Orchard Road, East Croydon, Surrey).

WM. FOSTER (RAINFORD), LTD., Rainford, St. Helens, Lancs: Slumber Tone. In national Press.

INTERNATIONAL OLIVE OIL COUNCIL: Olive oil. In all mass-circulation daily and Sunday national newspapers.

MAWS PHARMACY SUPPLIES, LTD., Aldersgate House, Barnet, Herts: Nappi Roll. In baby publications.

REMINGTON ELECTRIC SHAVER, LTD., 26 Kensington High Street, London, W.8: Selectric shaver. In *Daily Express*, *Daily Mirror*, *Glasgow Daily Record* and *Belfast Telegraph*. March to May.

## COMMERCIAL RADIO

M. & R. NORTON, LTD., 9 Park Hill, London, S.W.4: Neutrogena soap. On Radio London from March 14 until June. Chemists in the Home Counties and South-east England will receive a recording of the commercials used.

**Beat colds and flu!**

**coldrex**  
HITS THAT COLD!



**COMBINED DISPLAY:** A combined display for Coldrex twin capsules and cold and cough tablets, and for Sparkling Spring nine-vitamin drink, is in orange, yellow and black and was designed by the display department of the manufacturers, Phillips, Scott & Turner Co., 2 St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton, Surrey.

## NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.

TILLOTT & TONGUE, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Subscribers: Leonard H. Lewis and Francis A. Dean, R.O.: 3 The Avenue, Ickenham, Middlesex.

R. W. UNWIN & CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of consulting, analytical, manufacturing, pharmaceutical and general chemists, etc. Directors: Ronald W. Unwin and Iris D. Unwin, R.O.: 3 The Limber Lost, Welfwyn, Herts.

WADE & MITCHELL (NORTHERN), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of retailers of and dealers in chemical and artificial manures, drugs, etc. Directors: David M. Wade and Eric P. Mitchell, R.O.: 122 Sunbridge Road, Bradford.

## CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

HOW DOES LYSOZYME WORK? *New Scientist*, February 10, p. 333.

*Datura innoxia*. Effect of fertilisers on the growth and alkaloidal content of. *Indian J. Pharm.*, January, p. 3.

MYOCARDIAL VASCULAR REACTIVITY after beta-adrenergic blockage. *Lancet*, February 12, p. 338.

PERMANENT VITAMIN-B<sub>12</sub> THERAPY. Partial gastrectomy: the value of. *Lancet*, February 12, p. 342.

PHARMACOLOGY OF AKINESIA—Investigations on 3,4-dimethoxyphenylethylamine. *Nature*, February 12, p. 719.

## COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

## Monday, February 21

CROYDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Friends Meeting House, Park Lane, Croydon, at 8 p.m. Mr. L. Priest (headquarters staff, Pharmaceutical Society) on "Management of Cardiovascular Disorders." (Refresher course.)

ENFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Enfield Arms hotel, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. F. J. Gosling (chief assistant, Enfield Central Library) on "The History of the Old Borough of Enfield."

FINCHLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Recreation hall, Barnet General Hospital, at 8 p.m. Mr. S. Ball (National Dairy Council) on "English Cheeses."

GUILDFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Kings Arms hotel, Godalming, Surrey, at 7.30 p.m. "Retail Pharmacy Management" (lecture series).

INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY MARKET WEEK, Royal Garden hotel, Kensington Gardens, London, W.8. Until February 24.

PESTICIDES GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 5.30 p.m. Mr. J. C. Wood (Cooper Technical Bureau) on "Developments in the Control of Ectoparasites of Livestock."

## Tuesday, February 22

HARROGATE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Marlboro café, Oxford Street, Harrogate, at 7.30 p.m. Members' slide evening.

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bell hotel, Leicester, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. E. Milford Ward (senior group pathologist, Leicester Hospital) on "Forensic Pathology."

LINCOLN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Falcon Hotel, Lincoln, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. M. M. Lubin on "Minor Injuries and Resuscitation."

NORTHUMBERLAND AND GATESHEAD BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Conservative club, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at 7.30 p.m. Business meeting.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, CHELSEA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 7.15 p.m. Dr. C. I. Furst (CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex) on "The Metabolism of Guanethidine."

STIRLING AND CENTRAL SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Mathieson's rooms, Falkirk, at 8 p.m. Annual dinner.

WOKING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Red House hotel, Woking, at 8 p.m. Film evening arranged by Geigy (U.K.), Ltd., Pharmaceuticals Division.

## Wednesday, February 23

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Cornelia nurses' hostel, Poole General Hospital, at 1 p.m. Mr. K. S. Mullan on "Hiatus Hernia"; at the Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, at 1 p.m. Dr. P. James on "The Chances of Survival"; and at 8 p.m. Dr. J. Gerrard (Cuxson Gerrard & Co., Ltd.) on "Prevention of Infection with the Aid of Surgical Dressings" (refresher course).

FOOD AND MICROBIOLOGY GROUPS, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, School of Pharmacy, Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1, at 2.30

p.m. "Microbiological Flora in Relation to Quality."

NORTH LONDON PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Europa hotel, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1, at 7.15 p.m. Annual dinner, dance and cabaret.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION COUNCIL, Connaught rooms, London, W.C.2. "Junior Photographers of the Year" competition, prize-giving by Sir Charles McClean (Commonwealth chief scout).

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Cobbs banqueting suite, London, S.E.26, at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance and ladies' night.

## Thursday, February 24

BRADFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bradford Institute of Technology, Assembling at Richmond Road entrance, at 7.45 p.m. "Cosmetic Formulation." (Joint meeting with students of pharmacy.)

BRISTOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Hawthorns hotel, Woodland Road, Bristol, 8, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. F. H. George on "Teaching Machines" (illustrated).

KEIGHLEY AND CRAVEN BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Roebuck hotel, Utley, at 8 p.m. Mr. K. R. Rutter (a member of the Executive) on "N.P.U. Sponsored Products." LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Pharmacy department, New Building, College of Technology, Byrom Street, Liverpool, 3, at 8 p.m. Dr. J. C. Dearden on "Physical Methods in Pharmacy."

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, North Stafford hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Jessop's restaurant, Nottingham, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

WEST CUMBERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Appletree hotel, Main Street, Cockermouth, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. R. I. Feli (Dista Products, Ltd.) on "An Industrial Pharmacist Looks at the General Practice of Pharmacy."

## Friday, February 25

DUNDEE AND EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Queen's hotel, Dundee, at 7.30 p.m. Symposium on Steroids. (Joint meeting with local section of British Medical Association.)

## Sunday, February 27

SALARIED PHARMACISTS' UNION, Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1, at 2 p.m. Annual meeting followed at 3 p.m. by an open forum which all pharmacists are invited to attend. Anticipated subjects include limitation of pharmacies, five-day week, salary scales and the Industrial Training Act.

## Advance Information

INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY MANAGEMENT, LTD. Study tour to Oslo, Norway. October 15-21. Inquiries should be directed to the Institute secretary, 27 Park View, Hatch End, Middlesex.

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF TRADE, Leas Cliff Hall, Folkestone. Annual meeting and trade conference. April 23-27.

# Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

PROPRANOLOL (a  $\beta$ -adrenergic blocking agent), injected intravenously in anaesthetised dogs, has been found to reduce myocardial blood flow by 34 per cent., report workers in the department of physiology University of Ibadan, Nigeria. Their suggested explanation is that sympathetic vasodilator tone is abolished and the vasoconstrictive action of adrenaline unmasked by an action on  $\alpha$ -adrenergic receptors in the myocardial vascular bed, resulting in a greatly increased resistance to flow. The effect of haemorrhage was investigated by bleeding the dogs through a cannula and recording myocardial blood flow as pressure levels fell. In control animals the flow remained relatively unchanged through the pressure drop 120-50 mm. Hg., but in propranolol-treated animals the flow was substantially lower than in the controls at all pressure levels, the result of a considerable degree of vasoconstriction. The authors say that their observations suggest that there may be dangers inherent in the use of  $\beta$ -receptor blockade in clinical practice as any circumstance that could result in the release of adrenaline and noradrenaline from sympathetic nerves or from the adrenal medulla, after  $\beta$ -receptor blocking drugs have been administered, is liable to result in a significant increase in resistance to blood flow in the myocardium. They ask how a substance which results in myocardial vasoconstriction can be beneficial to a defective myocardium. Under conditions where increased sympathetic activity is

likely the greatly reduced myocardial irrigation might well precipitate cardiac failure (which has been reported). (*Lancet*, February 12, p. 338).

CANADIAN workers have observed that the pigment melanin is abnormally deposited in the skin (melanosis) in schizophrenic patients, especially those under long-term treatment with phenothiazines. It is suggested that increased melanogenesis may reflect a basic defect in schizophrenia which is aggravated by phenothiazines [work previously reported]. The workers have therefore conducted a pilot trial to prevent and treat melanosis by administration of a low-copper diet and a copper-chelating agent D-penicillamine. The therapy apparently decreased pigment formation and there was a parallel clinical improvement in the mental status of the patients in comparison with a control group on placebos. (*Lancet*, February 12, p. 344).

*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* growth in a steroid skin cream is attributed by workers at St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, London, to preferential solution of the chlorocresol (0.1 per cent.) preservative in the oily phase of the cream, preventing antibacterial activity in the watery phase, in which it is assumed the organism was growing. The cream was prepared by diluting a commercial steroid cream with cetomacrogol emulsifying wax, white soft paraffin, liquid paraffin, chlorocresol, and water. Growth was first noted in a pot of cream in a

ward and it was later found that cream in the dispensary and other wards was also heavily contaminated. It was felt that to increase the concentration of chlorocresol to overcome the partition effect might sensitise the patient to chlorocresol, and autoclaving might lower the cream's effectiveness or destroy the emulsion. "Strict hygiene in the dispensary seems necessary to prevent further outbreaks of infection." It is suggested that the practice of returning jars from the ward for refilling may have resulted in contamination of supplies. Precautions now taken in the preparation of new, sterile batches have resulted in no fresh instances of clinical infection being seen. (*Lancet*, February 12, p. 347).

It is understood that the cream has been sterilised and re-emulsified during cooling. New bases are being examined.

In a double-blind trial in sixteen patients, workers at Birmingham General Hospital have found that injections of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> given to patients with low serum-B<sub>12</sub> levels who had undergone partial gastrectomy many years before, led to improvements in both patients' sense of well-being and in their symptoms. The authors conclude that the method provides a rational basis for treating all such patients. (*Lancet*, February 12, p. 342).

A RECENT letter in the *British Medical Journal*, suggesting that discarded disposable syringes might represent a possible danger if they got into the hands of potential or actual drug addicts or of children, has prompted a reply from Dr. W. I. Carter, Harrow, Middlesex. He writes that, compared with the cost of heroin, their acquisition over the counter at the chemist's is no problem. "The Ministry will shortly be engaged in controlling supplies of heroin and cocaine to the illicit market. Meanwhile the pharmacists could put their house in order by reviewing and if necessary restricting the open sale of disposable syringes. (B.M.J., February 12, p. 421).

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period February 28-March 5	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Erann	Channel Is.
PRODUCT														
Anadin ...	2/60	4/74	3/90	2/60	4/84	2/60	—	2/70	8/115	2/60	1/30	—	—	—
Aiskit powders ...	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	3/21	—	—
Aspro ...	3/21	7/49	4/28	4/28	4/28	4/28	4/28	4/28	—	4/28	5/35	—	—	4/28
Atrix ...	4/60	4/60	—	—	4/60	4/60	—	4/60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bisodol ...	2/14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	—	—
Buttercup syrup ...	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	3/45	—	—	—
Clinic shampoo ...	2/60	1/30	3/90	1/30	3/90	2/60	3/90	2/60	4/120	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90
Dentu-Creme ...	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60
Disprin ...	1/30	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	—	2/45	1/15	3/45	2/45	—	—	2/45
Hill's sore throat lozenges ...	—	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imperial Leather ...	2/60	1/30	—	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	1/30	—
Maybelline eye cosmetics ...	5/150	1/30	3/90	2/60	4/120	—	—	—	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	—	—
Megezon ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moorland indigestion tablets ...	—	—	—	—	—	1/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nulon ...	2/60	1/30	2/60	—	—	1/30	—	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—	1/30
Penetrol ...	1/7	1/7	1/7	—	1/7	1/7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rinsead pastilles ...	3/30	1/15	3/45	1/15	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	1/15	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	—
SR tooth-paste ...	3/90	3/90	2/60	1/30	4/120	3/90	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	3/90	1/30	1/30	1/30
Steradent ...	2/60	2/60	—	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	3/90	2/60	2/60	—	1/30
T.C.P. ...	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	2/60	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/60
Valderma balm ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	2/14	1/30	1/7	1/7	—	1/7	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap ...	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	—	—

# Cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D  
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST  
FOR DECEMBER 1965

2 minute Magic (385 DG)	69 0	17 0	10 0	1 Andomia (1530 Fisons)	egg & lemon, lanolin, giant
clock (514 Gillette)	10			Andre Philippe (48 AP)	27 3
blades	10			hand cream 5 13 4	6 7
673 J of H)				crystal clear refill 14	3 11
developer 20oz 26 0	—	3 3		Sofaire sachet 7	
80oz 56 0	—	7 0		Andrews (976 P&T)	
P. (104 BP)				liver salt 10oz 38 8	9 6
infants powders 19 6	4 6	2 6		tablets 0.5mgm 100 26 0	5 0
anda (385 DG)	A 58 0	14 6	6 8	500 106 0	13 3
ream				Ansun (50 APL)	
action (292 C) tablets				chilblain paint 12 0	3 0
Alene (898 Northern)				Antiphlogistine (369 DL)	
ream 2oz 18 0	—	2 3	poultice 5oz 23 2	6 0	
Amor (61 APC)†s4B			10oz 38 0	3 4 1	
Oilu./mil 5mls vial 18 0ea	—		16oz 59 6	5 6 1	
Oilu./mil 2mls vial 12 0ea	—		dp 2lb 93 10	8 8	
Oilu./mil 5mls vial 29 0ea	—		dp 5lb 16 9ea	—	
Amortyl (1176 Squibb)†5			Anzora (47 Anestan)		
tablets 1mgm 100 23 0ea	—	35 3	foam after shave 54 6	13 7 1	
4mgm 30 29 0ea	—	44 3	Apex (975 PDS)		
100 94 0ea	—	141 0	bergamot conditioner		
500 429 10ea	—	644 9	2 1/2oz 41 0	10 3	
tablets 1mgm 500			hair sheen 1oz 62 0	15 6	
Asenon (917 Organon)†5			Pre-Strate 2 1/2oz 62 0	9 0	
tablets 5mgm 100 12 0ea	—	18 0	cream press 2oz 80 0	20 0	
500 53 0ea	—	79 6	conditioner "5"	14 6	
25mgm 100 48 0ea	—	72 0	2oz 80 0	20 0	
500 225 0ea	—	337 6	Apisate (1352 Wyeth)†s4B		
Bo-Ped (657 IL)†			tablets 10 34 6	3 10	
Borglow (82 Balfour)			100 311 0	34 7	
air spray 60cc 18 8	4 5	2 9	Apple Blossom (596 HR)		
refill 61cc 14 6	3 6	2 3	soap complexion (3)		
Color (16 Agfa)			3333 —	8 6	
fine film CK.17			bath (3) 3336 —	14 6	
8mm standard 25ft —		29 3	Aqua Mephyton (837 M5D)		
super 50ft —	—	33 6	ampoules 1ml 6 24 8ea	37 0	
Airwick (23 Airwick)			0.5ml 25 58 0ea	87 0	
pine mist 29 3	—	3 3	Aqua-Net (1524 Chembro)		
oral mist 29 3	—	3 3	sachet refill 50cc 10 4	2 7	
tooth killer 29 3	—	3 3	Aqua Pura (898 Northern)		
tooth proofer 29 3	—	3 3	tablets 32 0	4 0	
springtime mist 29 3	—	3 3	Arcancil (128 Biometica)		
Airwick mist 29 3	—	3 3	eyelash grower 777 43 10	10 9	
erosol mist			eye make-up remover	6 6	
Acac (113 Bencard)			260 27 0	6 7	
desensitising vaccines			mascara cake refill	4 0	
3 x 5mls 117 0ea	—	156 0	335R 27 0	6 7	
maintenance vial 10mls 75 0ea	—	100 0	Arcofoc (61 APC)		
Amex (837 M5D)			80oz		
tablets 250mgm 30 15 2ea	—	22 9	Aronde (1446 ALL) existing entries		
100 43 0ea	—	64 6	Aronde (1446 ALL)		
500 210 0ea	—	315 0	after shave lotion		
Antence (852 Molyneux)			48 27 3	6 7	
lavender 95cc 4752 13 6ea	3 3ea	23 6	3 11		
190cc 4753 22 1ea	5 5ea	38 6	aromatic lotion		
400cc 4754 31 6ea	7 8ea	55 0	35 27 3	6 7	
Antomiser 4779 24 1ea	5 10ea	42 0	3 11		
Antent (154 B)			bath crystals 274 27 3	6 7	
(distributors 501 Geigy)			3 11		
tablets 20mgm			beauty cream 26 31 0	7 6	
1000 186 8ea	—	280 0	bubble bath 273 20 3	4 10	
Antre Solaire (525 Golden)			children's 276 24 3	5 10	
action bronzante 65 2	14 6	9 6	cleansing milk 38 24 3	5 10	
Antident (1178 Stafford)			deodorant roll-on	3 6	
toothpaste 41gm 15 9	4 0	2 1	32 22 6	5 5	
75gm 22 9	5 8	3 0	spray 155 13 3	3 2	
tooth powder			aerosol 130 38 0	9 2	
42gm 12 0	3 0	1 9	eyebrow pencil 103 8 9	2 1	
100gm 17 9	4 5	2 7	eye liner 107 10 6	2 6	
Antplex (67 Ashe)			eye make-up removing cream	27 17 3	
deodorant aerosol 43 1	10 9 1	5 11	4 2	2 6	
Antrol (1492 Baum)			eye shadow 105 11 6	2 9	
sugarless fruit drops 30 0	4 6	3 9	French talc 30 24 3	5 10	
Antrocide (179 BDH)			hand cream 31 20 6	4 11	
ampoules 2mls 6			"Busy Miss" 33 12 0	2 11	
Antase (117 BPL)			mascara block 104 13 3	3 2	
tablets 48 30 0ea	7 6ea	52 6	roll-on 106 19 0	4 7	
Antoxin (179 BDH)†s7			moisturising cream	28 31 0	
tablets 250 104 0ea	—	156 0	overnight cream 46 68 6	16 6	
Antomia (175 BCP)			shampoos 275 24 3	5 10	
			lacquer removing	41 27 3	
			liquid egg & lemon, beer, medicated, lanolin, coconut oil	20 3	
			20 4 10	2 11	

the original half-volume, ideally balanced, TRIPLE ANTIGEN

# TRIVAX

trade mark



BURROUGHS WELLCOMBE & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON

\* DIPHTHERIA

\* TETANUS

\* WHOOPING COUGH

D	Betnesol-N (518 Glaxo)	cotton wool absorbent	Co-tabs (292 C)
	lotion spray	1oz 5 8	Q.II quinidin, 125mgm 100 274 0
	Bio-Clear (596 HR)	1oz 7 7	250 55 9ea
	treatment set 0870	2oz 12 5	Q.II 200mgm 100 430 0
	Biogastrone (117 BPL)	4oz 21 7	250 88 3ea
	gel 5gm 10 0ea	8oz 38 6	Q.III 300mgm 100 640 0
	pellets 20 6 8ea	16oz 71 3	250 132 Oea
D	Biotrase (769 LH)	hospital quality 1oz 6 5	
	cream 25gm 45 0	2oz 10 0	
	35gm	4oz 16 11	
D	Birke by Dralle (529 Gorney)	8oz 29 0	
	shampoo tube 40 0	16oz 52 3	
I	Bismutho (68 AH)	3yd 5 9	
	compound 22oz 25 6ea	1yd 10 1	
	Blue Box (810 Maw)	3yd 22 10	
	11 9ea	6yd 42 0	
D	Blue Mink (1188 Steiner)	12yd 81 11	
D	moisture milk	1oz 7 3	
D	toilet water	1oz 10 10	
	Body Mist (105 8T)	2oz 18 9	
	spray, personal 24cc 27 4	4oz 34 6	
	luxury 55cc 46 7	8oz 64 0	
	Bonzine (333 Cupal)†	16oz 122 6	
	travel sickness tablets 20 24 6	—	
D	Brocillin (1393 BRL)	2 9	
D	capsules 125mgm 500		
D	250mgm 500		
D	tablets 125mgm 500		
I	Bronchilator (97 Bayer) existing sizes		
I	Bronchilator (97 Bayer)† <sup>57</sup>		
	measured dose nebuliser		
	12.5mils 14 0ea		
	refill 12 6ea	—	
	Bronco (184 Bronco)	21 0	
	toilet packets inter-leaved 33 9	—	
	(3 doz)	1 3	
	double 28 8	—	
	(1½ doz)	2 3	
D	Brontan (107 8H&L)		
	Bronzine (852 Molyneux)		
	90cc 6992 8 11ea	2 2ea	
	180cc 6993 14 4ea	3 6ea	
D	Broxil (1393 8RL)	15 6	
D	capsules 125mgm 500		
	Brylcreem (105 BTD)		
	gift dispenser 55 11	14 0	
	refill 210cc 35 5	8 10½	
	tube 84cc 18 7	4 8	
	tub 75cc 16 2	4 0½	
	150cc 24 2	6 0½	
	340cc 46 7	11 8	
	Butazolidin (501 Geigy)	6 3	
D	tablets 200mgm 20		
	Caapi (878 Napp)†		
	tablets 12 21 0	5 3	
	200 20 Oea	2 9	
	Calgon (26 A&W)		
	descaler sachet 4oz 22 6	—	
	California (976 P5&T)	2 6	
	syrup of figs 18 10	4 8½	
	37 7	2 6	
	Calpol (218 Calmic)		
	suspension 40oz 29 5ea	—	
	Canon (1136 Silber)		
	projectors 318	—	
	518	—	
	Cinestar 5	—	
	Capture (Langeais(480 FP)		
	eau de toilette 2oz 15 0ea	1079 6	
	4oz 24 0ea	5 9ea	
	8oz 40 0ea	9 6ea	
	perfume ½oz 12 6ea	2 11ea	
	½oz 23 6ea	5 7ea	
	½oz 41 0ea	9 9ea	
	1oz 60 6ea	14 9ea	
	2oz 95 0ea	22 7ea	
	atomiser 33 6ea	8 0ea	
	refill 23 6ea	5 7ea	
D	Carbon tetrachloride (649 ICI) capsules 1.0ml	42 0	
	Carmil (657 IL)†		
	diarrhoea mixture 3oz 33 8	8 5	
D	Carovit (292 C) tablets	4 11	
	Cartwright (234 Cartwright)		
	Scotch ginger co.		
	3oz 11 6	1 9	
	Casaque (Jean d'Albret) (1145 Sirex)		
	eau de cologne spray —	46 0	
	Cassells (Dr.) (104 BP)		
	tablets 46 6	—	
	Cellogen (385 DG)	5 0	
	cream A 117 0	29 0	
	8 16 4ea	4 1ea	
	hand cream A 66 0	17 0	
	8 110 0	28 0	
	Certor (786 MacDonald)	16 0	
	bandage w.o.w.		
	2in x 4yd 5 1	—	
	2½in x 4yd 6 1	—	
	3in x 4yd 7 1	—	
	4in x 6yd 13 0	—	
	6in x 6yd 18 9	—	
	2in x 4yd 5 1	7½	
	2½in x 4yd 6 1	9	
	3in x 4yd 7 1	10	
	4in x 6yd 13 0	1 6½	
	6in x 6yd 18 9	2 3	

7 cold †	30 20 0	4 11	—	D30 ferrous succinate co.	25 16 0	—	—	tablets	25 62 6	—	—	7 10	
	100 48 0	11 8	—		100 42 0	—	—	D	Diltron (1262 UL)	250 42 2ea	—	63 3	
dp250	10 6ea	—	—		250 7 Oea	—	—	I	Diltron (1552 UL)	—	—	—	
dp500	18 Oea	—	—		500 13 Oea	—	—	Diminex (721 LC)	—	—	—	—	
dp1000	36 Oea	—	—		1000 30 Oea	—	—	ointment	34 4	8 7	4 6	—	
8 hypotensive †	36 17 6	4 4	—	Delph (496 Garsalle)	—	—	suppositories	38 2	9 6	5 6	—	—	
	100 42 0	10 3	—	cleansing milk 4oz	65 0	16 3	D	Dimol (376 Dimol) existing entry	—	—	—	—	
dp250	8 Oea	—	—	Delsey (702 KC)	—	—	Dimol (376 Dimol)	—	—	—	—	—	
dp500	16 6ea	—	—	facial tissues 150	16 10	—	(distributors 49 AF)	—	—	—	—	—	
dp1000	30 Oea	—	—	toilet tissue roll 11	5	—	tablets B	48 29 6	7 41	4 2	—	—	
9 aperient †	50 11 0	2 8	—	twin roll 21	4	—	A or B	100 44 6	11 14	6 2	—	—	
	100 18 0	4 4	—	flat pack single 7	11	—	syrup	16oz 90 0	22 6	12 6	—	—	
dp250	6 Oea	—	—	treble 21	4	—	Dimotapp (1071 Robins)	—	—	—	—	—	
dp500	7 Oea	—	—	Delta-Cortef (1263 Upjohn) TS	—	—	elixir	16oz 18 10ea	4 9ea	33 0	—	—	
dp1000	11 Oea	—	—	tablets 5mgm	100 15 Oea	—	tablets L.A.	100 33 5ea	8 4ea	—	—	—	
10 rheumatic †	30 27 0	6 7	—	500 67 6ea	—	—	500 160 Oea	40 0	—	—	—	—	
	100 60 0	14 8	—	Democine (393 DPL)	—	—	Dinky (810 Maw)	—	—	—	—	—	
dp250	11 6ea	—	—	solution 28mils	96 0	24 0	feeder glass	360.00	16 6	—	—	—	
dp500	22 Oea	—	—	Denogel (956 Peptinol)	—	—	polythene	360.01	20 6	—	2 1	—	
dp1000	42 Oea	—	—	(distributors 1545 Vestric)	—	—	Dinneford's (104 BP)	—	—	—	—	—	
13 stilboestrol †s4B	30 11 6	—	—	De-Nol (956 Peptinol)	—	—	magnesia	25 3	5 10	3 3	—	—	
	100 21 0	—	—	(distributors 1545 Vestric)	bottle	54 0	Diocalm (104 BP)†	bottle	42 10	10 81	5 6	—	—
250 5 6ea	—	—	treatment	13 6	90 0	Diiodoguin (1121 Searle)	tablets	500	—	—	—	—	
500 8 9ea	—	—	Democine (393 CG)	4oz 27 6	6 11	Diptacide (837 M5D)†	sheep dip	1/2gall	67 6ea	—	90 0	—	
1000 16 Oea	—	—	Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	ampoules 40 bu	25	Direma (378 Dista)†s4B	tablets 25mgm	100 17	8ea	—	26 6	—	
14 sedative tonic †s1s4A	30 13 0	3 2	—	Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	ampoules 5mls	5	500 80 8ea	—	—	121 0	—	—	
	100 39 0	9 6	—	Desert Flower (1131 Shulton)	deodorant roll on	1700 45 3	500mgm	25 9	Oea	—	13 6	—	
dp250	7 6ea	—	—	1790 45 3	11 0	6 9	100 32 Oea	—	—	48 0	—	—	
dp500	14 6ea	—	—	spray 1838 45 3	11 0	6 9	500 139 6ea	—	—	209 3	—	—	
dp1000	28 Oea	—	—	dusting powder	1730 72 0	17 7	Disamide (179 BDH)	tablets	500	—	—	—	—
15 bronchial †	25 16 0	3 11	—	hand cream 1810 50 3	12 3	10 9	Disprin (1037 Reckitt)	tablets	dp500	12 3ea	—	17 2	—
	50 30 0	7 3	—	hand and body lotion	1709 48 6	11 10	Dorothy Gray (385 DG)	bracing cream	69 0	17 0	10 0	—	—
dp250	10 Oea	—	—	plastic bottle 1814 58 9	14 4	7 3	cleansing cream liquefying	63 0	16 0	9 3	—	—	
dp500	17 6ea	—	—	dispenser 1706 107 6	26 2	16 0	63 0	26 0	—	15 0	—	—	
dp1000	36 Oea	—	—	perfume 1746 72 3	17 7	10 9	103 0	38 0	—	22 6	—	—	
16 nerve †	50 18 0	4 5	—	presentation 1745 72 3	17 7	10 9	cleansing grains	51 0	13 0	7 6	—	—	
	100 36 0	8 8	—	spray Cologne 1739 114 3	27 10	17 0	cream rouge	59 0	15 0	8 6	—	—	
dp250	7 6ea	—	—	talcum powder	1923 40 0	9 9	dry skin cleanser	55 0	14 0	8 0	—	—	
dp500	11 6ea	—	—	toilet water 1735 80 9	19 8	6 0	63 0	16 0	—	9 3	—	—	
dp1000	26 Oea	—	—	De Witt's (372 De Witt)	antacid tablets	1730 45 3	103 0	26 0	—	15 0	—	—	
17 asthma †	25 18 0	4 5	—	small	13 0	3 2	extra rich night cream	66 0	16 0	9 6	—	—	
	50 39 0	9 6	—	large	27 9	6 9	110 0	28 0	—	16 0	—	—	
250 13 Oea	—	—	"De Witt's pills"	19 9	4 10	168 0	42 0	—	24 6	—	—		
500 23 Oea	—	—	39 0	9 6	2 8	eye beauty cream	55 0	14 0	8 0	—	—	—	
1000 48 Oea	—	—	62 0	15 1	5 3	eyebrow pencil	23 0	6 0	3 3	—	—	—	
18 cardiac s1	36 15 0	3 8	—	healing powder	17 6	4 4	eye shadow cream	58 0	15 0	8 6	—	—	—
	100 36 0	8 8	—	kidney & bladder pills	19 9	4 10	sticks	61 0	15 0	9 0	—	—	—
dp250	7 Oea	—	—	39 0	9 6	eye lining pencil propelling	76 0	19 0	11 0	—	—	—	
dp500	13 Oea	—	—	62 0	15 1	refill	26 0	7 0	3 9	—	—	—	
dp1000	26 Oea	—	—	17 6	4 4	liner liquid	65 0	16 0	9 6	—	—	—	
19 climacteric †s1s4A	30 40 0	—	—	kidney & bladder pills	19 9	2 8	hand cream	45 0	11 0	6 6	—	—	—
	100 120 0	—	—	39 0	9 6	jar	54 0	14 0	8 0	—	—	—	
250 25 Oea	—	—	62 0	15 1	8 3	85 0	23 0	—	12 6	—	—	—	
500 46 Oea	—	—	17 6	4 7	151 0	38 0	—	22 0	—	—	—	—	
1000 90 Oea	—	—	2 9	medicated	—	—	medicinal	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 stomachic †	50 25 0	6 2	—	rheumatic rub	18 9	2 9	heal-and-conceal stick	48 0	12 0	7 0	—	—	—
	100 44 0	10 9	—	antacid wafers	18 9	4 7	velveteen	55 0	14 0	8 0	—	—	—
dp250	9 Oea	—	—	17 6	4 4	orange flower skin lotion	65 0	16 0	9 6	—	—	—	
dp500	16 Oea	—	—	39 0	9 6	127 0	32 0	—	18 6	—	—	—	
dp1000	38 Oea	—	—	62 0	15 1	protective lotion	61 0	15 0	9 0	—	—	—	
21a tri-vitamin	50 18 0	—	—	17 6	4 4	quick cleanser	62 0	16 0	9 0	—	—	—	
	100 27 0	—	—	17 6	4 4	roll-on deodorant	51 0	12 0	7 6	—	—	—	
250 7 Oea	—	—	17 6	4 4	salon cold cream	63 0	16 0	9 3	—	—	—		
500 13 Oea	—	—	17 6	4 4	103 0	26 0	—	15 0	—	—	—	—	
1000 18 Oea	—	—	17 6	4 4	154 0	38 0	—	22 6	—	—	—	—	
24 dextroamphetamine sulph. †s4B	25 10 0	—	—	17 6	4 4	sensitive skin cream	66 0	17 0	9 6	—	—	—	
	100 27 0	—	—	17 6	4 4	110 0	28 0	—	16 0	—	—	—	
250 4 6ea	—	—	17 6	4 4	168 0	42 0	—	24 6	—	—	—	—	
500 9 6ea	—	—	17 6	4 4	special dry skin mixture	69 0	17 0	10 0	—	—	—	—	
1000 18 Oea	—	—	17 6	4 4	127 0	32 0	—	18 6	—	—	—	—	
25 dextro-amphetamine comp. †s1s4A	25 13 0	—	—	17 6	4 4	217 0	54 0	—	32 0	—	—	—	—
	100 33 0	—	—	17 6	4 4	stay-matt	61 0	15 0	9 0	—	—	—	—
250 6 Oea	—	—	17 6	4 4	texture lotion	65 0	16 0	9 0	—	—	—	—	
500 11 Oea	—	—	17 6	4 4	127 0	32 0	—	18 6	—	—	—	—	
1000 22 Oea	—	—	17 6	4 4	Colour Drama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28 ferrous gluconate	25 16 0	3 11	—	17 6	4 4	Drapolene (218 Calmic)	55gm	31 3	—	3 11	—	—	—
	100 40 0	9 10	—	17 6	4 4	55gm	1lb 12 0	Oea	—	—	—	—	—
dp250	7 Oea	—	—	20oz 78 0	—	7 6	Drenalgin (770 LP)†	—	—	—	—	—	—
dp500	13 Oea	—	—	17 6	4 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
dp1000	27 Oea	—	—	17 6	4 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 reserpine †s4B	100 54 0	—	—	17 6	4 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	250 11 Oea	—	—	17 6	4 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 20 Oea	—	—	17 6	4 4	17 6	4 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000 40 Oea	—	—	17 6	4 4	59 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Confidence  
with



Correna  
Sunglasses  
PHONE: GLADSTONE 8814

Drexamin (853 Modkem)† cream	1oz 20 0	—	—	Eumig (673 J of H) cameras	atomiser	57 6ea	13 8ea
2oz 33 0	—	—	—	C16R	refill	32 6ea	7 8ea
4oz 58 0	—	—	—	Vienette super 8	perfume	1oz 12 6ea	3 0ea
1lb 132 0	—	—	—	projectors	1oz 16 3ea	3 10ea	
Drinkometer (697 KJ) breath analyser	23 9	—	3 6	Mark M fl.3/15-25mm	1oz 24 6ea	5 10ea	
Droxalin (976 PS&T) tablets	30 26 0	—	3 0	fl.3/13-25mm	1oz 41 0ea	9 9ea	
Dr. Sawyers (853 Modkem) pile ointment	20 0	4 11	—	super 8	1oz 67 3ea	16 0ea	
Dubarry (721 LC)	—	—	—	P8 automatic novo	2oz 99 6ea	23 7ea	
Dubarry (721 LC) creme shalimar	16 1	4 0	2 4	P8 zoom	4oz 159 6ea	37 10ea	
Dulsil (147 Boots)†	—	—	—	case	atomiser 34 0ea	8 1ea	
Duracillin A. S. (413 Lilly)TS ampoules	10mils 2 8ea	—	4 0	—	refill 23 6ea	5 7ea	
Ecusson (Jean d'Albret (1145 Sirex) eau de cologne spray	—	—	44 0	Eurax (501 Geigy) existing entry	Flit (427 Esso) (distributors 1006 PI)	—	
Edocrin (837 M5D) tablets	100 65 0ea	—	97 6	Eurax (501 Geigy)	16oz 33 10		
500 315 0ea	—	472 6	—	lotion 60mils 36 0	32oz 54 0		
Efcortelan (518 Glaxo) intra-articular injection vial	—	—	—	120mils 63 0	160oz 162 0		
ointment 23% 50gm	—	—	—	500mils 18 0ea	—		
Elastoplast (1155 5&N) first aid dressings	—	—	—	ointment 30gm 27 0	aerosols	—	
4120 13 1	—	—	1 6	120gm 66 0	fly killer popular	31 6	
4121 21 7	—	—	2 6	hydrocortisone cream TS	household	35 2	
4122 34 6	—	—	4 0	76 0	moth proofer	—	
invisible 8121 21 7	—	—	2 6	Euvitol (34 A&H)†s4B	popular	35 2	
ventilated/washable	—	—	—	elixir 4oz 51 0	woodworm killer	44 3	
9120 13 1	—	—	1 6	2 litres 52 0ea	livestock spray	—	
9121 21 7	—	—	2 6	tablets 20 52 0	160oz 159 0		
9122 34 6	—	—	4 0	250 37 8ea	5gal 62 6ea	—	
waterproof 7120 13 1	—	—	1 6	Evan Williams (437 EW) Tunisian henna	sprayer continuous	—	
7121 21 7	—	—	2 6	54 6	action	41 0	
7122 34 6	—	—	4 0	Evidorm (97 Bayer) tablets 250	large	57 6	
4106, 4111, 9106, 9111, 7106, 7111	—	—	—	Epiral (2 Abbott)†s1s4A (vet) 100mils 9 3ea	powder plastic	—	
Elation (38S DG) bath essence intro	40 0	10 0	5 9	Eye makers a la Carte (1052 Revlon) eye shadow brush on	squeeze pack	15 3	
1oz 63 0	—	16 0	9 3	0839 117 6	aerosol ant killer	35 2	
2oz 100 0	—	25 0	14 6	29 4½	popular	60 9	
dusting powder	—	—	—	Famel (690 Keldon)† syrup children's	large	—	
plastic 59 0	—	15 0	8 6	6oz 39 0	Floraquin (1121 Searle) tablets 400	—	
drum 96 0	—	24 0	14 0	Eolvite (746 Lederle) solution 15mgm/ml	—		
film make-up 61 0	—	15 0	9 0	10mils 3 4ea	—		
perfume spray mist 130 0	—	32 6	19 0	Fontaine (31 AP) (distributors 1054 R&A)	—		
puffer spray 86 0	—	21 6	12 6	soap toilet box of 3	—		
skin perfume intro 40 0	—	10 0	5 9	A32 41 0	10 3		
1oz 63 0	—	16 0	9 3	bath box of 3 A33 72 0	18 0		
2oz 100 0	—	25 0	14 6	Form Cut (1156 FS) adhesive fingertip bandage	—		
4oz 151 0	—	38 0	22 0	24 0	—		
Ellimans (414 Ellimans) (distributors 621 Horlicks)	—	—	—	Formopred (969 Pfizer) foot rot aerosol (vet)	—		
penetrant rub 4oz 30 0	7 4	4 0	—	Formula 21 (104 BP) 7-day 83 8	—		
Emprazil (208 BW)†s7	—	—	—	21-day 209 3	—		
Endocil (917 Organon) treatment cream	45gm 65 0	16 6	9 6	Fresh Start (256 CPL) cleansing gel 2oz 31 2	7 10		
Eno's Fruit Salt (104 BP)	13 11	3 2½	1 9	Fynnon (104 BP) salts 27 3	6 3½		
29 3	6 9	3 8	—	Ganda (898 Northern) camphorated goose grease	—		
49 10	11 6	6 3	—	18 0	4 6		
Entair-A (179 BDH)† capsules	250 90 0ea	22 6ea	—	30 0	30 0		
Enthousiasme (653 I&R) Nos. 1 and 2	—	—	—	50 0	50 0		
eau de Cologne 2oz	—	—	31 6	Gastrinol (956 Peptinol)† (distributors 1545 Vestric)	—		
4oz	—	—	53 6	11 3	2 10		
8oz	—	—	78 6	Gaylord Hauser (234 Cartwright) brewer's yeast	—		
perfume ½oz	—	—	39 6	powder 16oz 61 1	—		
½oz	—	—	67 6	capsules	—		
½oz	—	—	87 6	vitamin A & D 50 36 0	—		
½oz	—	—	122 6	vitamin E 50 58 0	—		
2oz	—	—	189 6	wheatgerm oil 50 58 0	—		
Ephazone (47 Anestan)†	—	—	—	dried skim milk	—		
Ephynal (1074 Roche) tablets 3mgm 1000	—	—	16oz 46 4	—			
Equatrate (1352 Wyeth)†s4B tablets	50 77 0	—	8 7	extra potency yeast	—		
250 340 0	—	37 10	tablets 100 35 2	—			
Ergoapiol (261 Christy)†s1	102 10	25 9	15 0	250 73 5	—		
Entidrex (262 CIBA)†s4B tablets 25mgm	25 76 0	—	9 6	molasses 16oz 24 0	—		
100 23 6ea	—	—	35 3	32oz 44 0	—		
500 115 8ea	—	173 6	—	tablets 50 32 0	—		
50mgm 25 11 8ea	—	17 6	—	vitamin C 50 42 0	—		
100 43 4ea	—	65 0	—	calcium with	—		
500 209 6ea	—	314 3	—	vitamin D 50 26 0	—		
Esidrex K (262 CIBA)†s4B tablets	25 44 0	—	5 6	Vegisalt 16oz 20 0	—		
100 13 6ea	—	20 3	—	vitamins 56 72 0	—		
500 65 10ea	—	98 9	—	wheat germ 12oz 43 5	—		
Esoderm (1007 PL) shampoo	20gm 16 0	4 0	2 4	Gem (365 Demuth) (distributors 1054 R&A)	—		
300gm 96 0	—	24 0	14 0	dry shampoo aerosol	—		
Estee Lauder (425 ELC) eye shadow glow	—	41 9	—	47 5	11 10		
glow-in-the-round	—	35 3	—	Gerber (200 B&P) baby cereals 8oz 16 2	—		
jewelled mouche	—	41 9	—	junior foods	—		
scented coif powder	—	41 9	—	lamb dinner, beef dinner, veal dinner 4½oz 11 5	—		
E.S.T.P. (1457 PP Ltd.) powder	—	—	strained foods	—			

large	69	8	16	11½	9	11	3-piece set	D453	41	3	10	4	5	11	solid powder	311	—	—	15	0		
ex. large	86	1	20	11½	12	3	5-piece set	D455	62	6	15	8	9	0	refill	312	—	—	10	6		
badger/bristle	139	10	34	1	19	11	hairbrushes ladies	Radial brush/comb	D314	35	6	8	10	5	0	special day cream	I-223	—	—	13	9	
blade blue dispenser (10)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Carefree	D366	41	3	10	4	5	11	cream soap	870	—	—	7	6		
razor Silver Streak	—	—	—	—	—	—	Radial	D376	41	3	10	4	5	11	eye cream	1143	—	—	16	6		
shaving cream large	—	—	—	—	—	—	hairbrushes children's	Noddy	DF180	37	9	9	5	5	night cream	I-193	—	—	16	6		
Conchy (480 FP) existing entry	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sooty	DF181	37	9	9	5	5	6	cleanser	I-496	—	—	29	9		
Conchy (480 FP)	—	—	—	—	—	—	ladies brush sets	Harmony	E658	145	0	36	3	21	0	lotion	I-497	—	—	19	6	
stick refill	6	0ea	1	5ea	11	0	3-piece	Princess	E659	158	9	39	8	22	6	lipstick	I-433	—	—	33	6	
men	—	—	—	—	—	—	coffret Caprice	E637	77	6	19	4	11	0	base	I-210	—	—	10	6		
after shave	4oz	11	9ea	2	9ea	21	0	nail brushes	king size	D516	28	0	7	0	4	0	strawberry cream	141	—	—	16	6
8oz	20	6ea	4	10ea	37	6	non-slip	D520	13	3	3	4	1	11	lotion	441	—	—	16	6		
au de toilette	2oz	14	6ea	3	5ea	26	0	coloured filaments	D528	21	0	5	3	3	0	sun cream white	162	—	—	10	6	
4oz	23	6ea	5	7ea	43	6	toothbrush	Lectro-dent	K110	45	0ea	9	7ea	69	6	tinted	I-434	—	—	33	6	
8oz	42	0ea	10	0ea	78	0	toothbrushes	nylon	A262	13	4	—	—	1	8	sun milk white	162	—	—	10	6	
16oz	60	0ea	14	3ea	112	6	short head	A400	28	0	—	—	3	6	lotion	141	—	—	16	6		
atomiser	56	0ea	13	4ea	102	6	denture	combs nylon	CC485 & C405	—	—	—	—	—	—	cream	1466	—	—	17	6	
refill	31	6ea	7	6ea	57	6	nylon	ladies brush sets	E634, E644, E661, E665, E694, E679	—	—	—	—	—	—	tinted	1466	—	—	17	6	
•Ahead (1188 Steiner)	—	—	—	—	—	—	toothbrush	Tuft	A194	—	—	—	—	—	—	toilet water	410	—	—	25	0	
air colouriser extra	37	6	9	4	5	6	timer set	A996	—	—	—	—	—	—	total film	1436	—	—	17	0		
•Co (1335 Wigglesworth)	—	—	—	—	—	—	short head	A210 & A260	—	—	—	—	—	—	cream	131	—	—	38	6		
barley sugars	4oz	9	0	1	4	1	3	combs nylon	Haliverol (938 PD)	—	—	—	—	—	—	skin milk	I-131	—	—	65	0	
berry cobs	4oz	9	0	1	4	1	3	capsules	25	—	—	—	—	—	total mask	I-142	—	—	18	9		
fruit flavours	4oz	9	0	1	4	1	3	•Harriet Hubbard Ayer (852 Molyneux)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ayer tint	315	—	—	42	0		
hints	4oz	9	0	1	4	1	3	astringent lotion	Ayeristocrat	401	—	—	16	0	—	eau de Cologne	650	—	—	22	6	
readle butters	4oz	9	0	1	4	1	3	body lotion	514	—	—	21	6	—	651	—	—	33	6			
•Morin (452 FBA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	bubble bath	523	—	—	27	6	—	eye cleanser	206	—	—	9	0			
dry substance	10bu	5	—	—	—	—	parfum de toilette	512	—	—	33	0	—	lip gloss	204	—	—	9	6			
tablets	30bu	20	—	—	—	—	soap	519	—	—	7	6	—	liquid formulayer	I-154	—	—	42	6			
•Don Moore (528 GM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	talc	515	—	—	11	6	—	make-up brush	320	—	—	27	6			
cosmetic toothpaste	16	3	4	1	2	2	Ayerol	1163	—	—	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
24	7	6	2	3	3	—	base de poudre jaspée	126	—	—	27	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
•Cela (532 Goya)	—	—	—	—	—	—	brush and soap kit	883	—	—	24	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
bath blossoms	28	27	6	6	8½	4	bubble bath	491	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
bath salts	25	44	8	10	10½	6	cleanse Ayer	456	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
cedarWood	—	—	—	—	—	—	457	—	—	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
after-shave lotion	127	41	3	10	0½	6	458	—	—	35	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
hair groom	58	5	14	3	8	6	cleansing cream	100	—	—	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
pre-electric shave	132	41	3	10	0½	6	101	—	—	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
talcum powder	129	32	8	7	11½	4	103	—	—	32	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
reme perfume florette	55	0	13	4	8	0	cream soap	862	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	cologne	1oz	41	3	10	0½	creme de nuit aerante	152	—	—	46	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	gilt size	40	58	5	14	2½	creme jaspée	125	—	—	76	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	stick	37	9	9	9	2½	eyebrow pencil	215	—	—	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
enz	and lotion	75	27	6	6	8½	automatic	226	—	—	19	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ove Affair, Gardenia,	Black Rose, No. 5	cologne	1oz	41	3	10	refill	227	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	gilt size	41	58	5	14	2½	eye cream	I-113	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	stick	45	37	9	9	2½	eye lash pomade	I-121	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	41	58	5	14	2½	eye liner	222	—	—	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	with brush	222	—	—	19	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	brush	221	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	eye shadow stick	114	—	—	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	pearly	114	—	—	14	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	face powder	306	—	—	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	facial lotion	431	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	formulayer	I-153	—	—	21	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	formuline	I-151	—	—	32	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	dry/normal	I-211	—	—	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	greasy	I-201	—	—	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	foundation cream	111	—	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	dry/normal	I-208	—	—	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	hand cream	172	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	Kajal	223	—	—	22	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	lipstick brush	830	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	lipstick refills	209	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	presenting case	(empty)	208	—	—	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	liquid film	1236	—	—	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	mascara complete	214	—	—	16	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	refills	216	—	—	11	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	massage cream	194	—	—	23	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	Miss Ayer	1182	—	—	22	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	invisible base	466	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	rapid cleanser	463	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	tonic lotion	461	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	nourishing cream	1-911	—	—	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	relax beauty mask	1182	—	—	22	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	rich cream	193	—	—	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	skin lotion	411	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	refills	412	—	—	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	skin tan-cristal	610	—	—	25	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	•Hudnut (631 Hudnut) existing entry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	Hudnut (631 Hudnut)	Basic Dew	678X	36	3	9	0	—	—	—	—	—	—			
ntice	ntice	45	37	9	9	2½	—	676X	53	2												





<b>Nutbrawn (535 Granose)</b>	10oz	25	7	—	2	7	I	<b>Palmolive (280 CP)</b>	36	4	9	1	4	9	<b>Polylock (721 LC)</b>	small	38	0	9	6	
<b>Odo-Ro-No (493 Gambles)</b>	cream	28gm	21	10	5	6	3	after shave lotion	36	4	9	1	4	9	<b>Polylock (721 LC)</b>	large	62	4	15	7	
	liquid regular	25gm	18	3	4	7	2	pre-electric shave	36	4	9	1	4	9	<b>Polytint (721 LC)†</b>		43	8	10	11	
	roll on	35gm	29	2	7	4	4	tablets	10	20	0	5	0	2	11	<b>Ponderax (1123 5LL)</b>					
	stick unperfumed	14gm	20	0	5	0	2	Panadeine Co (97 Bayer)†	10	20	0	5	0	2	11	(distributors 1556 Parfüllon)					
<b>Old Cottage (544 Grossmith)</b>	after shave	200	41	6	10	41	6	tablets	32	0	8	0	4	6	<b>tablets</b>	50	21	Oea	—		
	bath crystals	92	49	0	12	3	7	Panagesic (898 Northern)†	32	0	8	0	4	6	<b>tablets</b>	100	38	Oea	—		
	cubes	90	28	0	7	0	4	Paradot (430 Eucryl)	24	9	—	—	2	9	<b>tablets</b>	1000	340	Oea	—		
	dusting powder	73E	56	0	14	0	8	Paramex (649 ICI)†s4B	120mils	4	2ea	—	6	3	<b>Pond's (256 CPL)</b>						
		73EX	42	6	10	7	6	(vet.)	600mils	19	4ea	—	29	0	<b>cold cream jar</b>	16gm	14	7	3	8	
	brillantine liquid	209	37	6	9	41	5	elixir	1 litre	43	4ea	—	65	0	<b>dry skin cream jar</b>	42gm	23	8	5	11	
	solid (jar)	77L	20	6	5	12	3	tablets	32	0	8	0	4	6	<b>dry skin cream jar</b>	85gm	40	0	10	0	
	(tin)	80	17	0	4	3	Parke-Davis (938 PD)	1 gall	58	Oea	—	87	0	<b>dry skin cream jar</b>	198gm	69	0	17	4		
	Cologne stick	91	26	6	6	6	vaccin cholera 10mils	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>dry skin cream jar</b>	15gm	14	7	3	8		
	compressed blossoms	715	8	9	2	2	3	Parpanin (501 Geigy) all packs	15gm	14	7	3	8	<b>dry skin cream jar</b>	42gm	23	8	5	11		
	hair cream	202	28	0	7	0	Paracetamol (179 BDH)	60mils	—	—	—	—	—	<b>dry skin cream jar</b>	92gm	40	0	10	0		
	lavender	73/0	17	0	4	3	linctus	1 gall	58	Oea	—	—	—	<b>foundation cream jar</b>	17gm	14	7	3	8		
		73/1	30	0	7	6	Penetrol (234 Cartwright)	180mils	—	—	—	—	—	<b>foundation cream jar</b>	42gm	23	8	5	11		
		73/2	37	6	9	4	antiseptic pastilles	18	0	—	—	2	3	<b>foundation cream jar</b>	85gm	40	0	10	0		
		73/3	48	0	12	0	lozenges	16	0	—	—	2	0	<b>talcum Dreamflower</b>	78gm	16	4	4	1		
		73/5	71	6	17	10	tablets†	15	14	9	3	2	3	<b>vanishing cream jar</b>	17gm	14	7	3	8		
		73/6	99	0	24	9	15	30	0	7	6	4	3	<b>vanishing cream jar</b>	50gm	23	8	5	11		
	preshave	201	45	0	11	3	Penicillamine hydrochloride (378 Distal)T5	100	21	Oea	—	31	6	<b>92gm</b>	40	0	10	0			
	shaving bowl	204	34	0	8	6	capsules 150mgm	214	1ea	—	—	153	9	<b>Porton (969 Pfizer)</b>							
	stick	205	26	6	6	7	Penicillin-V (413 Lilly)T5	100	200	Oea	—	300	0	<b>Porton (218 Calmic)</b>							
	smelling salts	79	20	6	5	7	Pulvules 125mgm	100	40	Oea	—	60	9	<b>Porton (938 PD)</b>							
	soap, bath mens	203	26	6	6	7	1000	395	Oea	—	300	0	<b>Kapsseals</b>	30	62	0	—	6			
	bath box of 3	701B	75	0	18	9	1000	395	Oea	—	592	6	<b>Posner's (975 PDS)</b>	250	40	10ea	—				
	toilet box of 3	70B	41	3	10	3	<b>Permastrate (975 PDS)</b>	216	0	54	0	30	0	<b>Porton (969 Pfizer)</b>							
	talcum	73F	26	6	6	7	Personna (438 ER)	100	21	Oea	—	31	6	<b>Porton (218 Calmic)</b>							
		73P	31	6	7	Personna (438 ER)	500	102	6ea	—	153	9	<b>Porton (938 PD)</b>								
	Spicy after shave	20	—	—	—	razor blades	100	21	Oea	—	300	0	<b>Kapsseals</b>	30	62	0	—	6			
	pre shave	21	—	—	—	injector	5	24	0	6	0	3	6	<b>Posner's (975 PDS)</b>	250	40	10ea	—			
	talcum	22	—	—	—	super stainless	7	40	0	10	0	3	6	<b>Porton (969 Pfizer)</b>							
<b>Old Spice (1131 Shulton)</b>	after shave lotion	3712	43	9	10	8	2	Permastrate (975 PDS)	100	21	Oea	—	31	6	<b>Porton (1131 Shulton)</b>						
	presentation pack	3711	117	6	28	8	7	kit	216	0	54	0	30	0	<b>Porton (1131 Shulton)</b>						
	talcum	3734	40	3	9	10	7	Personna (438 ER)	100	21	Oea	—	31	6	<b>Porton (1131 Shulton)</b>						
	body talcum	3740	63	9	15	6	razor blades	5	24	0	6	0	3	6	<b>Porton (1131 Shulton)</b>						
		3742	40	3	9	10	injector	12pkts	12pkts	12pkts	12pkts	12pkts	12pkts	<b>Porton (1131 Shulton)</b>							
	Cologne for men	3722	52	0	12	8	7	super stainless	7	40	0	10	0	3	6	<b>Porton (1131 Shulton)</b>					
	deodorant spray	3230	43	9	10	8	7	camera Auto Rapid	—	—	—	715	0	—	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
	hair grown tonic	3940	62	3	15	2	9	case	—	—	66	3	—	—	<b>Permastrate (975 PDS)</b>						
	pre-electric shave	3611	62	3	15	2	9	Phelps' Brown's (1214 Teasdale)	16	0	4	0	2	6	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
	roll-on	3640	62	3	15	2	9	agar cream	30	0	7	6	4	3	<b>Permastrate (975 PDS)</b>						
	shampoo for men	3950	62	3	15	2	9	shampoo	4oz	17	0	4	3	2	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
	shave mug	3700	84	0	20	6	8	oil cade	8oz	30	0	7	6	4	<b>Permastrate (975 PDS)</b>						
	super smooth shave	3701	45	3	11	0	pine tar	2oz	11	0	2	9	1	6	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
		3692	65	6	16	0	4oz	20	0	5	0	2	9	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>							
	Cologne for men lime	3520	106	0	25	10	7	Phenovia (649 ICI)	24	131	6	—	7	3	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
		—	—	—	—	—	tablets	bott	121	9	—	13	6	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>							
	camera	Pen EM with case	—	—	—	—	liquid	18	9	4	4	2	5	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>							
	Omnopon (1074 Roche)†s1DD	Tubunic ampoule syringe	30mgm/mil.	—	—	—	tablets	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>							
	Opilon (1278 BDH)	(distributors 1310 WWV)	—	—	—	—	tablets	18	9	4	4	2	5	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>							
	Optabs (175 BCP)†	Orabase (1176 Squibb)	—	—	—	—	tablets	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>							
	paste	15gm	42	0	10	6	6	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
		80gm	11	0	2	9	ea	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
	Orahesive (1176 Squibb)	powder	15gm	66	0	16	6	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
	Oralene (898 Northern)	mouth wash	8oz	21	0	5	3	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
		20oz	42	0	10	6	5	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
		80oz	11	0	2	9	ea	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
	Oui ou Non (Langeais 480 FP)	eau de toilette	2oz	15	0ea	3	7ea	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
		4oz	24	0ea	5	9ea	44	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
		8oz	40	0ea	9	6ea	75	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
	perfume	½oz	12	6ea	2	11ea	23	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
		1oz	23	6ea	5	7ea	42	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
		½oz	41	0ea	9	9ea	77	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
		1oz	60	0ea	14	9ea	112	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
		2oz	95	0ea	22	7ea	175	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
	atomiser	33	6ea	8	0ea	63	0	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
	refill	23	6ea	5	7ea	42	0	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
	Our Jim (1467 AP&T)	dog ointment	15	0	3	9	2	3	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>					
	Oxford (107 BH&L) liniment	—	—	—	—	—	—	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
	Oxydent (1113 5&B)	denture cleanser	14	6	3	7	½	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
		26	6	6	7	7	6	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
	Oxymycin (1515 CD)T5	tablets	16	16	8ea	—	—	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
	Pagan (981 Picot)	perfume miniature	44	6	11	11	6	6	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>					
		½oz	130	6	32	7	0	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>						
		½oz	20	10	5	23ea	36	6	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>					
		1oz	38	7ea	9	8ea	67	6	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>					
		2oz	66	0ea	16	6ea	115	6	tonic wine ½ bott	41	6	9	7	5	4	<b>Pentovis (1310 WWV)†s4B</b>					

elin (1176 Squibb)	—	12 9	Roccal (97 Bayer)	antiseptic 80oz 150 0	—	18 9	D	Sedetran (501 Geigy)
suspension 120mils 8 6ea	—	5 1½	Royal Sweden (1412 Jackel)	bath brush 12285 168 0	42 0	24 6	D	tablets 25
ormulsin (179 BDH)	—	18 4½	hair brushes ladies	1984 120 0	30 0	17 6	D	Sedormid (1074 Roche) tablets
ettle 115mils 41 0	—	62 6	15244 102 0	25 6	14 11	Sequens (413 Lilly) 1s4B		
500mils 147 0	—	17 0	nail brush 13210 68 0	17 0	9 11	tablets 20 7 Oea		
2 litres 41 8ea	—	—	hair brushes	—	—	Setlers (104 BP)		
ostol (179 BDH)	—	—	Ballerina 15268	18 9	4 4	18 9		
ostoleum (179 BDH)	—	12 6	special acetate 15244	29 10	6 11	D 10 6		
apsules 500 100 0	—	—	Kontur 15209, 15210	20 9	5 0	boxes of 24 159 0		
1000	—	—	5ilm-line 15241, 15242	20 9	5 0	3 10		
ay's (S73 JH)	—	—	Rue Royale (852 Molyneux)	—	—	Shavex (893 Nicholas)		
ady relief 33 6	8 4½	4 8	perfume 1821 92 11	22 8	13 6	tube 12 10		
ette (82 Balfour)	—	—	1822 —	—	—	20 9		
ir lacquer	—	—	S3 (1188 Steiner)	—	—	jar 20 9		
ueeze spray 60cc 18 8	4 5	2 9	shampoo sachet 7 3	1 10	1 1	Sheer Elation (385 DG)		
refill 33cc 10 0	2 5	1 6	No. 2	—	—	cream powder compact 69 0		
63cc 14 6	3 6	2 3	Safoin (63 Arnold)	—	—	refill 48 0		
firm (385 DG)	—	—	colour gloss oil 53 1	13 3	7 9	face powder 61 0		
Splint (938 PD)	25 2ea	6 4ea	glamour hair rinse 53 1	13 3	7 9	Sheer Velvet (385 DG)		
and and wrist 35 6ea	—	—	hair dye 60 0	15 0	8 9	61 0		
alf arm 45 1lea	—	—	skin and hair bleach 60 0	15 0	8 9	Sherleys (67 Ashe)		
ull arm 53 7ea	—	—	white henna 53 1	13 3	7 9	Coatice spray 41 6		
ot and ankle 53 7ea	—	—	Saf-T-Coil (1574 DBMP)	—	—	Shloer (103 BF)		
alf leg 71 0ea	—	—	intra-uterine device —	—	29 0	liquid apples 10oz 14 10		
ull leg 78 3ea	—	—	Salazopyrin (1497 PGBL) 1s4B	—	—	Includes 3d for container		
thletic (full leg) 95 0ea	—	—	(distributors 802 MS)	—	—	Silver-Tex (1203 Surex)		
ergency kit 333 0ea	—	—	tablets 0.5gm 100 30 8ea	—	46 0	protectives, teat 60 0		
ette (1169 G5&S)	—	—	500 114 8ea	—	172 0	(1 gross) —		
oothbrush holder 37 0	3 8½	4 11	En-tabs 100 36 10ea	—	55 3	Silvikrin (105 BTD)		
la (980 Photopia)	—	—	Sanamycin (452 FBA)	—	—	hair cream 74cc 16 9		
mera	—	—	ampoules 200mcgm 25	—	—	150cc 24 10		
irinty BC	—	—	Sanescol (878 Napp)†	—	—	hair dressing 74cc 22 4		
se	—	—	powder 60gm 39 0	—	—	164cc 33 6		
ington (1044 RR)	—	—	Sanpice (1037 Reckitt)	—	—	shampoo liquid 34cc 13 7		
er shave	—	—	large B 20 5	—	2 3	70cc 22 4		
e-shave	—	—	Satinex (1104 Satinex)	—	—	cream or lemon 70cc 22 4		
owder stick	—	—	2-ply twins 16 6	—	2 4	Sinthrome (501 Geigy)		
eriliser	—	—	sulphite toilet rolls 4 6	—	6	tablets 4mgm 20		
u de Cologne	—	—	handkerchief tissues 16 6	—	2 9	Sixty-Six (1188 Steiner)		
ir (898 Northerm)	—	—	Satura (385 DG)	—	—	perfume		
ampoo	—	—	moisture cream	—	—	Skels (1182 SK)		
lacquer removing 18 6	4 7	2 6	1oz 77 0	19 0	11 6	blackcurrant 4oz 19 3		
mini mink 14 11	3 8	2 0	2oz 136 0	34 0	19 9	old English assort- 4oz 19 3		
26 0	6 6	3 6	300 16 6	—	2 6	ment 4oz 19 3		
rtle oil cream 32 0	8 0	4 6	men size 16 6	—	2 9	Skol (1113 S&B)		
soap 9 0	2 3	1 3	Savlon (649 ICI)	—	—	suntan lotion 15 2		
echin (452 FBA)	—	—	antiseptic cream 120gm 71 0	—	8 3	22 9		
tablets 1000	—	—	Schacht (1220 CT)	—	—	36 0		
enyl (324 Crookes)	—	—	colostomy appliance 40 0ea	—	50 0	suntan oil 32 3		
plets 25 35 0	—	4 4½	spares	—	—	gelee tube 26 6		
100 114 0	—	14 3	elastic belt 8 0ea	—	10 0	lotion spray bottle 45 6		
ex (597 HCL) hair conditioner	—	—	foam sponge rings 1 7ea	—	2 0	Sloan's (721 LC)		
on (1052 Revlon)	—	—	plastic flange rings 8 4½ea	—	10 6	liniment 19 8		
stick brush 0529 117 6	29 4½	17 6	plastic locking rings 8 4½ea	—	10 6	Smart Set (1188 Steiner)		
il enamel frosted	—	—	polythene bags (100)	—	—	5oz S8 0		
0111 53 9	13 5	8 0	Scholl's (Dr.) (1108 SMC)	—	—	Smith Kendon (1152 SK)		
translucent 0103 53 9	13 5	8 0	adhesive moleskin 10 0	—	1 3	diet chocolate		
care medicated	—	—	animal wool 10 0	—	1 3	plain, milk or		
0392 90 9	22 8	13 6	anti-pressure pad 14 0	—	1 9	nut milk 1oz 15 6		
per Natural 0358 84 0	21 0	12 6	bunion spring 14 0ea	—	21 0	(2 doz) 2 4		
0975	—	—	protector 84 0	—	10 6	Snaplet (1155 5&N)		
II (1053 Rexall)	—	—	shield (slim foam) 14 0	—	1 9	absorbent wool 10 0		
deine co. tablets †	—	—	corn shields, latex foam 16 0	—	2 0	Sof-Set (813 MF)		
25 10 0	—	—	felt corn and bunion pads 12 0	—	1 6	hair spray aerosol 46 8		
50 18 0	—	—	self adhesive 14 0	—	1 9	Solprin (1037 Reckitt)		
100 30 0	—	—	Fixo corn plasters 9 4	2 4	1 6	dp S00 12 3ea		
ctric blanket single	—	—	foam cushion pads 14 0	—	1 9	Sombrero (1532 Care)		
48 0ea	12 0ea	79 11	foot Easer pr. 25 0ea	—	55 0	cream tube 24 1		
double 66 0ea	16 6ea	110 0	hammer toe spring 9 0ea	—	13 6	suntan oil 25 9		
im shampoo aerosol	—	—	heel grip (superlite) pr. 9 6	—	1 3	twelve eye wrinkle treatment		
35 6	8 10½	4 11	insoles	—	—	—		
cerine, lemon & honey	4oz 12 0	—	latex foam men's 13 0	1 4	1 9	refill pads (3) —		
nd cream aerosol 35 6	8 10½	4 11	women's 13 0	1 4	1 9	—		
ersonal deodorant aerosol	—	—	Korrecto arch support pr. 25 0ea	—	55 0	Spa (1167 5pa)		
35 6	8 10½	4 11	Kurotex pads 14 0	—	1 9	bath set 351/2 61 4		
ober gloves lined 27 6	2 9	3 6	Met-lift supports pr. 68 0	—	8 6	clothes brush kangaroo 34 3		
c & castor oil cream	—	—	Protecto cushions 14 0	—	1 9	hairbrush gent's 8 7		
2oz 8 6	—	—	Tarso pads 12 0	—	1 6	Soothe (1262 UL)		
4oz 14 6	—	—	toe separators 8 0	—	1 0	Soothe (1552 UL)		
th cubes	—	—	Tru-Span arch support pr. 25 0ea	—	55 0	Soraya (100 BI)		
oy powder	—	—	Zino pads 11 0	2 9	1 9	six eye wrinkle treatment		
ick cough mixture	—	—	—	—	—	—		
owers yeast flakes	—	—	—	—	27 6	twelve eye wrinkle treatment		
ansing cream	—	—	—	—	42 0	refill pads (3) —		
odorant spray	—	—	—	—	12 6	—		
cream	—	—	—	—	—	refill pads (3) —		
nd lotion	—	—	—	—	—	—		
ampoo	—	—	—	—	—	—		
iving stick	—	—	—	—	—	—		
cum powder	—	—	—	—	—	—		
et soap	—	—	—	—	—	—		
ochbrush	—	—	—	—	—	—		
thpaste	—	—	—	—	—	—		
ive (1053 Rexall)	—	—	—	—	—	—		
isepic cream 20 0	—	2 6	—	—	—	—		
tin (1053 Rexall)	—	—	—	—	—	—		
plets 20 17 6	4 4½	2 6	—	—	—	—		
macrodex (1497 PGBL)T5	—	—	—	—	—	—		
distributors 802 M5)	—	—	—	—	—	—		
% in dextrose	—	—	—	—	—	—		
500mils 40 0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—		
% in normal saline	—	—	—	—	—	—		
500mils 40 0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—		
ussin (1071 Robins)	—	—	—	—	—	—		
20oz 24 0ea	—	36 0	Secret of the Sea (385 DG)	cream 29mils 15 1ea	3 9ea	26 6	D	Special Appointment (385 DG)
80oz 82 8ea	—	124 0	58mils 26 2ea	6 7ea	47 6	bath concentrate 123 0		
emulsion 40mils 19 9ea	—	—	40mils 19 9ea	4 11ea	34 6	dusting powder		

Spray 'N Stay (256 CPL)	hairspray aerosol	175gm 40 0	10 0	8 1	D	Synkavit (1074 Roche)	ampoules 1mg/ml 6 & 50	refills	J/IF	—	
		300gm 69 2	17 3½	12 6	I	Syntone (853 Modkem)	—	J/2F	—	—	
Sprenger (100 BI)	facial vapour bath	—	—	210 0	D	Tabalgan (1320 WSP)	tablets 500 26 3ea	J/3F	—	—	
	spare aromatic bottle	—	—	2 6		tablets 500 2500	—	54QF	—	—	
	spare plastic mask	—	—	27 6	D	Tabasan (78 AS&Co) †	tablets 12 10 6	29F	—	—	
Steedman's (1406 Steedman)	soothing powders 9	14 0	3 6	2 0		tablets 50 24 0	2 7½	29QF	—	—	
	27 45 6	11 4½	3			tablets 100 42 0	6 0	52QF	—	—	
D	teething jelly	19 5	4 10	2 9		tablets 500 17 0ea	6 11	flask stoppers 60, 62, 64	—	—	
	soothing powders old packs					tablets 1000 32 0ea	—	jars 614, 608	—	—	
Steiner (1188 Steiner)	eyelashes fur	108 0	—	13 6	D	Tamarine (436 Evans)	—	jugs 70, 231, 231Q	—	—	
I	laquer sheen	5oz 58 0	14 6	8 6		Tang (596 HR)	after-shave lotion	tablets 1 ½ pt. 30 300	3ea 267	31	
I	pearl foam shampoo sachet	—	—	6 10		9524	—	7pt. 232	6ea	3	
D	postiche adhesive	12 0	—	1 8	D	9525	—	tablets 30 300	28 6ea	35	
D	eau de Cologne			1 6	I	9554	—	300 267	0ea	—	
D	eau dentifrice No. 1 and No. 2				D	9514	—	Throsil (292 C) †	—	—	
D	gunmetal rinse No. 2					9515	—	Thyrophem (61 APC)	—	—	
D	handmilk slimline				D	Tamox (451 F&J)	tablets 50	Thytopar (61 APC) †	—	—	
D	setting lotion					Tango (1206 SC)	vial 10 USP	ts48 696	0	8	
Steinerfix (1188 Steiner)		12 0	—	1 6	D	Taxol-Methionine (292 C) tablets	—	Tilbury (1233 WRT)	—	—	
Stemcol (1006 PI)	cough emulsion 12oz				I	Taylor of London (1541 T of L) existing entry	—	toothbrushes	—	—	
D	Steroxin (501 Geigy) existing entry				D	Taylor of London (1541 T of L)	bath essence 2oz	No. 4	48 0	—	
Steroxin (501 Geigy)	ointment 30gm 27 0	—	3 4½	D	—	4oz	badger hair	60 0	—	—	
	120gm 78 0	—	9 9	D	—	10oz	prophylactic	54 0	—	—	
	hydrocortisone cream TS				I	Tangee (1535 CM&P)	—	Tiny Tot (1053 Rexall)	—	—	
	15gm 90 0	—	11 3	D	Tangee (798 Margolis)	compressed powder compact	cough mixture 2oz	—	—	—	
Stimula (107 BH&L)	cream liniment					31 4	14 3	3 6½	—	—	
	tube 30 0	7 6	4 6	D	refill	23 0	diarrhoea mixture 2oz	14 3	3 6½	—	
Suave (597 HCL)				I	lipstick	18 10	2oz 14 3	14 3	3 6½	—	
	16oz 44 9	10 11	6 3	D	Taoryl (501 Geigy) all packs	—	Tip & Run (853 Modkem)	—	—	—	
Suba-Seal (479 WVF)	teat heat moulded			I	Tattoo (451 F&J)	—	corn cure 11 6	—	—	—	
	IC17 6 0	—	6	I	Tattoo (1206 SC)	—	2oz 14 3	2 8	—	—	
Suede (981 Picot)	perfume miniature	51 6	12 10½	7 6	D	Taxol-Methionine (292 C) tablets	—	Tofrinal (501 Geigy) †	—	—	—
	1 ½ oz 154 0	38 6	22 6	D	Taylor of London (1541 T of L)	bath oil 1oz	ampoules 10 18	0ea	—	—	—
	1 ½ oz 24 4ea	6 1ea	42 6	D	—	1oz	capsules with promazine	1000	—	—	—
	1 ½ oz 45 9ea	11 5ea	80 0	D	—	1oz	Tolanase (1263 Upjohn)	tablets 100mgm	—	—	—
	2oz 78 0ea	19 6ea	136 6	I	—	1oz	—	100 18 2ea	—	—	—
Sulphatriad (971 PSMB) †	tablets 0.5gm 100 84 0	—	10 6	D	—	1oz	500 78 4ea	—	—	—	—
	500 33 4ea	—	50 0	I	—	1oz	250mgm	100 39 6ea	—	—	—
	Sunbeam (1199 Sunbeam)			D	—	1oz	500 185 6ea	—	—	—	—
	electric razor			I	Tommee Tippee (1570 BN)	—	Tomme Tippee (1570 BN)	—	—	—	—
	cordless 711	—	—	332 6	D	sachets scented (3)	nappy bags 134 0	33 6	15		
	electric razor X500	—	—	168 0	I	silk	with zip 204 0	51 0	25		
	electric razors			D	soap toilet (3)	—	Toni 1242 Toni) †	—	—	—	—
	555 multi volt	—	—	I	talcum puffer 4oz	—	Casual hair colour 48 10	12 2½	6		
Sungold (50 APL)	standard volt	—	—	199 6	D	toilet water 2oz	Tonsillin (97 Bayer) TS	tablets 100 21 0ea	—	31	
	liquid	17 0	4 3	2 6	D	4oz	—	Trilekamin (324 Crookes)	—	—	—
	Powder	12 0	3 0	1 9	I	10oz	Trimetts (1262 UL)	—	—	—	—
Sunsilk (509 Gibbs)	shampoo's cream, lemon, beauty & tonic, bottles	20 5	5 1½	2 9	D	—	Trimetts (1552 UL)	—	—	—	—
Supersoft (563 Hampshire)	shampoo cream			I	—	—	Trisulphonamide (147 Boots) †	—	—	—	—
	sachet 2 6	7½	7 4	D	for men	bath soap (3)	tablets 100 500	4B	—	—	—
	36 13 6	3 4	—	I	—	4oz	300mgm 10	—	—	—	—
	80 21 0	5 3	—	D	—	1oz	Trufood (1249 Trufood)	—	—	—	—
	ointment	1oz 13 6	3 4	—	I	—	baby cereal 8oz 14 5	—	—	—	—
	2oz 27 6	6 8	—	I	—	4oz	nursery Hysan 115gm 24 0	—	—	—	—
	½ gall 21 0ea	—	—	D	Tche Hao (100 BI)	—	Tryptal (61 APC) vial 250,000 160 0	—	20		
	1 gall 37 6ea	—	—	I	massager	—	Tuamine sulphate (413 Lilly)	—	—	—	—
	mouthwash tablets			D	T.C.P. (1262 UL)	—	solution 1% plastic spray bottle	15mils 2 2ea	—	—	—
	36 13 6	3 4	—	I	T.C.P. (1552 UL)	antiseptic	—	Tussoids (853 Modkem)	7 6	1 10	—
	80 21 0	5 3	—	D	miniature.	9 5½	7 6	—	—	—	—
	ointment	1oz 13 6	3 4	—		2oz 15 1½	19 6	Tyme for Men (1188 Steiner)	—	—	—
	2oz 24 0	5 10	—	I	8oz 32 3	8 0	after shave 96 0	24 0	14		
	4oz 44 0	10 9	—	D	—	—	Cologne 116 7	29 2	17		
	8oz 80 0	19 6	—	I	—	—	F.7 hair tonic 116 7	29 2	17		
	1lb 144 0	—	—	D	—	—	hair cream 65 2	16 3	9		
	suppositories	24 0	5 10	—	I	—	soap (3) 17 0	4 3	2		
	throat pastilles	13 6	3 4	—	D	—	talcum 51 3	12 9	7		
	tablets	36 13 6	3 4	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—
	80 21 0	5 0	—	D	Teevex (501 Geigy) existing entry	—	Tudenium (853 Modkem)	7 6	1 10	—	
Swiss-Cup (535 Granone)	coffee substitute	½ oz 34 8	—	3 6	I	tablets 1000	gastric vitamin powder 4oz 27 0	6 7	—	—	—
				D	Tche Hao (100 BI)	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tche Hao (100 BI)	—	Universol (673 J of H)	—	—	—	—
				D	Tche Hao (100 BI)	—	developer 1 gall 20 8ea	—	31		
				I	Tche Hao (100 BI)	—	5 gall 93 4ea	—	140		
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	319	
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				D	Tetrex (171 BLT) TS	—	—	—	—	—	—
				I	T						

shampoo beauty bottle	Vosene (105 BTD)	eyelash cream	53	1	13	3	7	9
40gms 14 0½	shampoo liquid	wrinkle cream	60	0	15	0	8	9
70gms 18 5	minibottle	53cc	18	7	4	8	2	6
123gms 27 6	150cc	35	5	8 10½	4	9	9	6
dedicated 40gms 14 0½	cream sachet	5	7	1	S	—	—	21 10
70gms 18 5	Vytina (107 BH&L)	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 9
123gms 27 6	Wade's (1295 Wade)	½oz	18	10	4	8	2	9
K (413 Lilly) T5	salve	½oz	39	4	9	10	5	9
vules 125mgm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 6
100 21 Oea	Wander (1303 Wander)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 102 Oea	diabetic canned fruits	8oz	19	2	—	2	0	—
1000 200 Oea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 40 6ea	Wasp-eze (1565 WMCC) †	—	—	—	39	6	—	—
500 200 Oea	cube flash	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000 395 Oea	Watalux (980 Photopia)	—	—	—	50	3	—	—
lets 60mgm	flashgun Super	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000 10 4ea	Waterbury's (721 LC)	compound	16oz	S8	8	14	8	8 6
55mgm	100 21 Oea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 102 Oea	1000 200 Oea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 200 Oea	1000 200 Oea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 40 6ea	Wellcome (208 BW)	black disease antiserum (vet.)	50mils	31	6ea	—	42	0
500 200 Oea	blackleg antiserum (vet.)	100mils	31	6ea	—	42	0	—
1000 395 Oea	lamb dysentery antiserum conc. (vet.)	50mils	29	3ea	—	39	0	—
—	pulpy kidney antiserum (vet.)	100mils	30	Oea	—	40	0	—
—	Wernets Dr. (1178 Stafford)	denture powder	—	—	—	3	6	—
—	—	49gm	28	0	—	5	9	—
—	—	100gm	46	0	—	—	—	—
—	White Fire (544 Grossmith)	bath crystals	609	49	0	12	3	7
—	—	cubes	605	30	0	7	6	4
—	—	bouquet perfumed Cologne	603	37	6	9	4½	5
—	—	—	613	53	0	13	3	7
—	—	—	614	87	0	21	9	12
—	—	bubble bath oil	610	37	6	9	4½	5
—	—	Cologne stick	615	37	6	9	4½	5
—	—	complexion soap (3)	604	45	0	11	3	6
—	—	dusting powder	606	64	0	16	0	9
—	—	—	606X	50	6	12	7½	7
—	—	hand lotion	612	37	6	9	4½	5
—	—	perfume	600	37	6	9	4½	5
—	—	—	601	71	6	17	10	10
—	—	—	602	142	0	35	6	20
—	—	cream	616	56	0	14	0	8
—	—	talcum	608	39	6	9	10½	5
—	White Magnolia (596 HR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	soap complexion (3)	6333	—	—	8	6	—
—	—	bath (3)	6336	—	—	14	6	—
—	White Mink (1188 Steiner)	bath cubes (6)	36	0	9	0	5	3
—	—	soap (3)	17	0	4	3	2	6
—	—	moisture milk	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	toilette water	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	White's, Dr. (761 Lilia White)	sanitary belt	14	9	1	6	1	9
—	—	—	108	6	—	11	9	—
—	Wincarnis (279 Coleman)	wine red label	61	3	—	6	6	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Wolitz (1372 CCL) existing entry	Yeast-Vite (104 BP)	tablets	18	9	4	4	2
—	Wolitz (128 Biometica)	base coat	25	4	6	2	3	9
—	—	nail enamel	25	4	6	2	3	9
—	—	pearl	39	0	9	6	5	9
—	—	remover lanolin	25	4	6	2	3	9
—	—	oily	18	6	4	7	2	9
—	—	thinner	18	6	4	7	2	9
—	—	top coat	25	4	6	2	3	9
—	Wright's (1351 WVLU)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	shaving cream lather	22	6	5	7½	3	1
—	—	liquor carbonis detergents 40oz	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Yeast-Vite (104 BP)	tablets	40	10	9	5	5	3
—	Youthexa (63 Arnold)	after-hair lotion	60	0	15	0	8	9
—	—	—	99	4	24	10	14	6
—	—	anti-grease scalp pack	60	0	15	0	8	9
—	—	—	99	4	24	10	14	6
—	—	—	99	4	24	10	14	6
—	—	black-head remover	99	4	24	10	14	6
—	—	outfit	60	0	15	0	8	9
—	—	cleansing cream	60	0	15	0	8	9
—	—	—	99	4	24	10	14	6
—	—	easy hair tint	53	1	13	3	7	9
—	—	hair Grokair	60	0	15	0	8	9
—	—	tinting crayon	53	1	13	3	7	9
—	—	remover stick	39	4	9	10	5	9
—	—	—	60	0	15	0	8	9
—	—	hand balm	60	0	15	0	8	9
—	—	—	99	4	24	10	14	6
—	—	cream	60	0	15	0	8	9
—	—	—	99	4	24	10	14	6
—	—	powderstone hair eraser	99	4	24	10	14	6
—	—	skin food	60	0	15	0	8	9
—	—	tonic clay pack	60	0	15	0	8	9
—	—	—	99	4	24	10	14	6

## AMENDMENTS TO KEY

## TO SUPPLIERS

38 ASP=Allied Swiss Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 272 Henley Road, Henley Green, Coventry, Warwickshire, Coventry 89188.

47 Anestan=Anestan, Ltd., Telford Road, Houndsditch Industrial Estate, Basingstoke, Hants, Basingstoke S656.

76 Atkinson=J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., 17 Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, Welwyn Garden 28100.

100 BI=Beautishape International, Ltd., 31a James Street, London, W.1. Welbeck 3711.

241 Cavendish=Cavendish Chemical Co. (New York) Ltd., Orleton Mews, Liverpool Road, London, N.7. North 3658.

265 Clairo=Clairo, Ltd., 4a Brighton Road, Horsham, Sussex, Horsham 60255.

322 Cripps=Cripps (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd., 14 Peter Road, Commerce Way, Lancing, Sussex. Lancing S344.

349 Damancy=Damancy & Co., Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks. Slough 23971.

439 ERC=Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., 1255 High Road, London, N.20. Hillside 8877.

521 Glenwood=Glenwood Laboratories, Ltd., 7 Berkeley Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 2971.

536 GMP=Grahams Medical Products, Ltd., Park Road, Faringdon, Berks. Faringdon 2011.

565 Hanimex=Hanimex (U.K.), Ltd., 15 Great Dover Street, London, S.E.1. Hop 8161.

589 HEB=H.E.B. Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Hampden Road, Sale, Cheshire. Pyramid 4418.

615 H&M=Hodges & Moss, Ltd., Harlescott Lane, Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury 51558.

684 Kaylene=Kaylene Chemicals Division, Forestal Industries (U.K.), Ltd., The Adelphi, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2. Whitehall 6777.

696 KPM=Kennett Price Markers, Ltd., Winnall Valley Road, Winchester, Hants.

697 KJ=Kerby Johns & Associates, Ltd., 13S Cherry Orchard Road, Croydon, Surrey. Croydon 4035.

702 KC=Kimberly-Clark, Ltd., Larkfield, nr. Maidstone, Kent. Maidstone 7700.

771 LCPL=Lofthouse Chemical Products, Ltd., 103 Lord Street, Fleetwood, Lancs. Fleetwood 3688.

792 M&GG=M. & G. G. Electrical Co., I Priory Hill, Sudbury, Middlesex.

799 MP=Marshall's Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 17 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2. Temple Bar 2147.

823 M&R=McKeeson & Robbins, Ltd., Haine Industrial Estate, Ramsgate, Kent. Thanet 52911.

855 Mondart=Mondart, Ltd., 2 Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex. Perivale 4204.

939 Parkinsons=Parkinsons, Ltd., Curzon Street, Burnley, Lancs. Burnley 21818.

994 P&M=P & M-Warrick, Seymour Road, London, E.10. Leytonstone 3334.

104 Satinex=Satinex (Great Britain), Ltd., Shaw Mills, Hawarden, N. Wales. Hawarden 3021.

1156 FS=Frank Sammerson, Ltd., 120 Gorbals Street, Glasgow, C.5. South 1951.

1199 Sunbeam=Sunbeam Electric, Ltd., Nerston, East Kilbride, Glasgow. East Kilbride 25267.

1203 Surex=Surex, Ltd., 4 Leicester Road, Blackpool, Lancs. Blackpool 20434.

1220 CT=Chas. F. Thackray, Ltd., 38 Welbeck Street, London, W.1. Welbeck 8152.

1233 WRT=W. R. Tilbury & Son, Herald Street, London, E.2. Bishopsgate 7881.

1282 VB=Vines Biocrin, Ltd., 111 Clarence Road, London, E.5. Amhurst 8808.

1372 CCL=Continental Cosmetics, Ltd., 1 Boundary Row, London, S.E.1. Waterloo 6955.

1391 Swiffax=Swiffax, Ltd., 6 Vigo Street, London, W.1. Regent 3432.

1436 D & Co=Degenerhardt & Co., Ltd., 20 Mortimer Street, London, W.1. Museum 8050.

1455 Lister=Lister Laboratories, 17 Bodair Road, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow. Bishopbriggs 1412.

1460 Dome=Dome, Division Miles Laboratories, Ltd., Stoke Court, Stoke Poges, Slough, Bucks. Farnham Common 2151.

1467 AP&T=Acton Pill & Tablet Co., Ltd., Orleton Mews, Liverpool Road, London, N.7. North 3658.

1468 Dew=J. W. H. Dew & Co., Ltd., Milborne Port, Sherborne, Dorset. Milborne Port 382.

1492 Baum=M. Baum Wholesale Chemists, Ltd., Monkwearmouth, Sunderland. Sunderland 71081.

1545 Vestric=Vestric, Ltd., Chapel Street, Runcorn, Ches. Runcorn 4321.

1552 UL=Uniclife, Ltd., Unimart House, Stonar, nr. Sandwich, Kent. Sandwich 2372.

1553 Contactasol=Contactasol, Ltd., 47 The Broadway, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey. Elmbridge 1575.

1554 BL=Babylon, Ltd., Hoddlesden Mills, Darwen, Lancs. Darwen 71602.

1574 DBMP=Down Bros. and Mayer & Phelps, Ltd., Church Path, Mitcham Surrey. Mitcham 6291.

# THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

A	Anti-Bi-San (451 F&J)	adult's	49 3	12 4	6 6								
		child's	37 10	9 5½	5 0								
A	Ashes of Gardenia (150 Bourjois)	soap bath (3)	9253 29 0	7 3	4 0								
A	Ashes of Lavender (150 Bourjois)	soap bath (3)	9252 29 0	7 3	4 0								
A	Ashes of Roses (150 Bourjois)	soap bath (3)	9250 29 0	7 3	4 0								
A	Ashes of Violets (150 Bourjois)	soap bath (3)	9251 29 0	7 3	4 0								
D	Bourjois (150 Bourjois) existing entry												
I	Bourjois (150 Bourjois)	bath cubes, Wild Rose, Golden Fern	27 4	6 10	4								
		(1 gross)	(1 gross)										
	Cologne three star		9333 51 4	12 10	7 6								
	lemon hand cream		9130 9 9	2 5	1 6								
			3672 17 10	4 6	2 9								
	rouge		117 11 5	2 10	1 9								
	shaving stick		6207 8 0	2 0	1 2								
	soaps		9158 7 3	1 10	1 0								
	eggs		9258 36 0	9 0	5 0								
	toilet		9135 3 4	10	5								
			9236 4 8	1 2	7								
			9235 18 0	4 6	2 3								
	bath		9140 6 8	1 8	10								
			9154 10 0	2 6	1 3								
	ovals		9168 10 0	2 6	1 3								
	lemon		9257 11 0	2 9	1 6								
	mammoth		9104 19 6	4 11	2 9								
	talcum	Boudoir, Wild Rose, Golden Fern	19 6	4 11	2 9								
D	Cyclopasmol M (221 Camden)	tablets 100mgm											
D	DecaspRAY (637 MSD)	aerosol 30gm											
D	Delta-Cortelan (518 Glaxo)	tablets 1mgm 500											
A	Dentu-Creme (1178 Stafford)	large	22 4	5 7	3 3								
●	Dippity-do (1242 Toni)	hair setting gel regular or extra holding	41 8	9 10½	5 11								
A	Endocil (917 Organon)	treatment cream											
		tube 30gm	48 0	12 0	7 0								
		jar 102 9	25 9	15 0									
		12 10ea	3 2½ea	22 6									
●	Enterosan (1558 MCL)†	tablets	48 100 0	—	12 6								
			480 80 0ea	—	—								
D	500												
●	Eyemakers a la Carte (1052 Revlon)	eye make-up remover pads	5123 58 9	14 8	8 6								

A	Famel (690 Keldon)†	large	37 8	9 5	5 0								
		family	72 0	18 0	9 6								
●	Gibbs (509 Gibbs)	toothbrush bristle	27 4	—	3 3								
A	Glamour (150 Bourjois)	perfume	4603 162 8	40 8	25 0								
		diffuser	4407 88 0	22 0	13 6								
		talcum	4657 42 4	10 7	6 6								

A = Price advanced  
R = Price reduced  
● = New entry  
D = Delete  
C = Correction  
I = Insert

A	I.C.I. (649 ICI)	louse and insect powder	28lb 47 0ea	—	63 0								
		Iloderm (395 Duncan)	—										
		Iloderm (1575 Ilon)	—										
D	Ilon (395 Duncan)	Ilon (1575 Ilon)	Ilon (395 Duncan)	Ilon (1575 Ilon)	Ilon (395 Ilon)								
A	Marmola (451 F&J)	tablets	26 10	6 8½	3 11								
R	Medro-Cordex (1263 Upjohn) T5	tablets	30 10 8ea	—	—								
		100 32 0ea	—										
D	Mezuran (649 ICI) tablets	50mils 30 0ea	—	40 0									
		250mils 140 7½ea	—	187 6									
●	Penicals (747 Leo) TS	paediatric suspension	60mils 4 4ea	—	—								
		tablets	125mgm 100 21 0ea	—	—								
			500 102 6ea	—	—								
			1000 200 0ea	—	—								
			250mgm 100 40 6ea	—	—								
			250 100 6ea	—	—								
			500 200 0ea	—	—								
			1000 395 0ea	—	—								
			333mgm 100 53 6ea	—	—								
			250 133 6ea	—	—								
			500 262 0ea	—	—								
R	Pipanol (97 Bayer)†s4B	tablets 2mgm	100 82 0	—	—								
			1000 57 2ea	—	—								
			5mgm 100 13 8ea	—	—								
			1000 113 4ea	—	—								

A	Prednelan (518 Glaxo)	tablets 1mgm	500										
	Premier Muguet (150 Bourjois)	perfume trial	13 0	3 3									
●	Z.P.I.I. hairdressing	5159	63 9	15 11									
●	Sheldon (1577 AT)	rubber gloves	44 0	4 4½									
A	Slim Disks (1568 Trentham)	slimming tablets	34 0	8 6									
A	Soir de Paris (150 Bourjois)	bubble bath	9239 32 8	8 2									
	Cologne	3519 42 4	10 7										
		3518 74 8	18 8										
		3517 97 4	24 4										
		3516 162 8	40 8										
		3515 273 4	68 4										
A	hand cream	9240 32 8	8 2										
	perfume	3411 42 4	10 7										
		3412 74 8	18 8										
		3403 136 8	34 2										
	diffuser	3404 227 4	56 10										
	skin perfume	9230	9230										
	Sulphamezathine (649 ICI)†s4B	veterinary	—										
●	tablets 5gm	20 11 9	9ea	—									
D	Thovaline (395 Duncan)												
I	Thovaline (1575 Ilon)												
●	Xylotax (970 PM)	spray	85gm	24 6ea	—								

## AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

347	Dalmas=Dalmas, Ltd., Greenfield Factory, Ste Lane, Chorley, Lancs.	Chorley 4251.
989	Polaroid=Polaroid (U.K.), Ltd., Rosanne Ho	Welwyn Garden City, Herts, Welwyn Garden 23
1215	T & OE=Technical & Optical Equipment (London), Ltd., 15 Praed Street, London, W.I. Ambass	3181.
1575	Thovaline=Thovaline, Lorne Street, Hamilton	Lanarks, Hamilton 24310.
1577	AT=Adam, Tucker & Co., Ltd., 134 Fulham R	London, S.W.10. Fremantle 9980.

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